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SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Revelations in the Oregon Electoral Case.

A Bank Cashier Tells About that Celebrated $8,000 Check.

THE SITUATION AT NEW ORLEANS UNCHANGED.

Intimidation at the Recent Election in Mississippi.

THE OREGON CASE.
The Celebrated $8,000.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—C. C. Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning in regard to the now celebrated Oregon check, that he ordered Martin & Runyon to draw a check for $8,000 on December 6th last in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon. Witness ordered this check at the instance of Col. Wm. T. Pelton, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Witness did not know what the $8,000 was to be used for, but inferred it was for political purposes; only knows now that the check was returned unused. Samuel J. Tilden is director of the bank of which witness is cashier. Mr. Tilden owns $68,000 worth of stock in the bank. Witness was personally responsible to Martin & Runyon for the $8,000, and Col. Wm. T. Pelton was personally responsible to witness.

Witness then related substantially the same facts testified to by Runyon and Dimond. Mr. Pelton gave no reason why he wanted that check did not go to Dimond as directed, because Pelton asked witness to procure somebody else to go there. Witness requested Runyon not to place the matter in his books. When Runyon was subpœnaed he came to see witness, and witness requested him not to mention his (witness') name; advised Runyon to see Harrison as a lawyer; saw Pelton the same day he saw Runyon. Mr. Pelton counseled that witness advise Runyon to see Harrison, and said that he (Pelton) would tell Harrison that Runyon would come to see him. Pelton did not tell witness anything about any other draft sent to Oregon. The amount of the check was not entered in the books of the bank to any one. Pelton assured witness he would be repaid the $8,000. The money was returned in a few days. Witness did not know anything about the draft cashed for Cronin by another banking house. When witness made himself liable for the $8,000 he had an understanding that there was a special fund provided for political purposes. On the evening previous W. L. Scott, a member of the Democratic National Committee, told witness he would be responsible for $20,000.

Governor Grover was recalled, and testified that he had never written a letter to any person or persons in which he (Grover) stated that Governor Tilden would get one electoral vote for President from Oregon.

John Parker, one of the electors appointed by Cronin, testified that Mr. Bellinger, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Oregon, told witness two hours before his appointment he would be called upon to act with Cronin.

Dr. Watts testified that he wrote a letter to Senator Mitchell last July, in which he stated the fact of his (Watts') being postmaster of a fourth-class office, but received no reply, as the Senator never received the letter. Witness examined the Constitution, and came to the conclusion that he would be eligible to the office of Presidential elector if he resigned his postmastership before the meeting of the Electoral College, and he is of the same opinion still. Witness sometimes preaches and lectures, and during the last political campaign made forty-two speeches.

Benj. Simpson, Surveyor General of Oregon, testified that Gov. Grover remarked to him during a conversation in his (Simpson's) office at Salem about the middle of November that he (Grover) had not decided what to do in the case of Watts; that he (Grover) had received two or three legal authorities relating to Watts' case from the East, but they conflicted with the authorities which Grover himself had looked up; told Mr. Chadwick that he thought that the giving of electoral certificates to Cronin was outrageous.

Senator Mitchell, at his own request, made a statement that he never received the letter which Dr. Watts testified to having written him last July; never heard from any source that Watts was a postmaster, and therefore ineligible as Presidential elector, until his arrival in San Francisco seven or eight days after the election.

Geo. A. Steele was examined. He was at Salem on the day the vote was counted; saw Bush, of the firm of Ladd & Bush, at the Capitol building; saw him meet Bellinger in the hall leading to the Senate chamber, and shortly after the State Treasurer came up to them. Witness made a remark to Judge Denny: "What are they using money for?" Bellinger, Bush and the State Treasurer went into the latter's office. The actions of Bush were suspicious, and that was why he made the remark about money being used. Bush came up the Capitol steps in a great hurry, between a walk and a run; was told Bush had been sent for.

LOUISIANA.
The Affair at Pinchback's House.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—At ten o'clock this morning General Augur informed the writer that he had received no communication or information from Governor Packard in reference to the affair at Pinchback's house yesterday afternoon, although it was stated at the State House last night that the whole correspondence would be laid before him. General Augur also states that there has been no change in the situation or his order in relation to the rival parties.

The Bribery.

Representative De Lacey did not say, as reported in the Republican Legislature yesterday, that he had been offered $10,000 to join the Democrats, but that such a story had been circulated, and that he had no idea of going to that body.

Superior Civil Court.

Judge Shaw has opened the Superior Civil Court in the State House building. He has the seal and minute book of the court, while Nicholls' Government holds the former court room.

The Senatorial Question.

The *Times'* extra, referring to the Democratic Legislature, says the United States Senatorial question perplexes the members not a little, and it seems to be generally understood that the daily joint ballot is but a mere form and to conform to existing laws. Some of the members seem to think that instead of electing a Democrat they would gain more by electing a Liberal Republican than by choosing a person from their own ranks. In connection with this subject it is alleged that combinations are being effected whereby James F. Casey, or some prominent Republican with influence at Washington, shall be selected. Rerival caucuses of Republican and Democratic members are reported, at which this matter has been freely discussed, and it is expected that in a few days all arrangements necessary will have been effected.

Everything Quiet.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—It is officially ascertained to-night that the Government received nothing to-day from New Orleans. The dispatches of the past two days contained nothing regarded as important. There is no disposition on the part of the Government to send additional troops South, as the Administration is not apprehensive of serious trouble in New Orleans or elsewhere.

Pinchback's Slander.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Governor Kellogg denies positively the assertion of Gov. Pinchback that he had used money to secure his election as United States Senator.

The Electoral Question.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Representative Kennedy, who yesterday left the Republican Legislature and joined the Democratic Legislature, will to-morrow introduce a resolution in the latter to the effect that the question of the electoral vote of Louisiana is now with Congress, and that there is no purpose or intention of that Legislature to interfere with it. Is said there will be no opposition to it.

The Senatorship.

Rumors are rife to-night in reference to the senatorial elections in these two Legislatures to-morrow, and that each body has determined to upon their choice in caucus, but nothing positive is known in reference to it.

Sent to Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Six Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican Senate, who were arrested last evening at Pinchback's house, were sent to the parish prison in default of $1,000 bail.

Marshal Pitkin left yesterday and Collector Casey to-day for Washington.

A Statement by Pinchback.

At this afternoon's session Demas (colored), Wheeler and Hamlet, accompanied by Pinchback, entered the Democratic Senate, and were greeted with cheers. After a short executive session the two former were admitted to seats and sworn. Hamlet was granted permission to make a personal explanation, which he did, he not being elected, as the Democrats claimed. He explained that he had withdrawn from the Republican Senate, and would not serve with it, after which Pinchback was granted permission to make a personal explanation. He said the action of himself and those Senators was only decided upon after mature deliberation, and they intended to stand the hazard of the die. They had come there as Republicans because they believed in the interests of the above party. He denounced the Republican party of Louisiana in unmeasured, and said Hayes, if inaugurated, could not afford to sail his administration with this plight upon the prosperity of the people. He accused ex-Gov. Kellogg of securing his election as Senator by corrupt means.

The *Republican* Printing Company this evening served a notice on Gov. Packard that the publication of the *Republican* would be suspended after to-morrow.

MISSISSIPPI.
Intimidation at the Recent Election.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Major Howard, of Jackson, Miss., testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this afternoon in relation to the intimidation of voters in that State at the recent election. He said he knew of at least one hundred persons (colored), and he thought they were mostly Republicans, at Tennan's polling place, just outside of Jackson, who were kept from voting by reason of their not being able to get through the crowds around the polls, and by reason of the supervisors of election asking questions of voters to take up time and delay the voting. He is satisfied from what he saw and heard that a large number of colored voters were intimidated for the purpose of keeping them from voting. One of the methods of intimidation practiced was to threaten to turn laboring men out of employment. If the Republicans attempted to hold political meetings the Conservatives or Democrats created a disturbance and broke up the meetings. Republicans in all parts of the State told witness previous to the last election that unless they would be protected they would poll a small vote. Judge Percy, of Hinds county, Miss., in conversation with witness before the election, remarked that the Conservatives in his county did not propose to allow the Republican party ever to be built up in that county again. What would be called a farce in the North was called an election in Mississippi. He met but two colored men in Mississippi who were Democrats; saw no violences done any person previous to election day; knows that a large majority of the colored people would vote the Republican ticket if let alone.

Interesting Developments.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Recent developments seem to confirm the reports prevalent at the capital that both Democrats and Republicans have copies of telegrams sent South and to Oregon by controlling politicians pending the canvass of votes of the disputed States. These copies were obtained from sources other than the regular channels, but exactly in what manner is left to conjecture. Although these cannot be used as evidence, not being authenticated, they afford a basis of interrogation by the investigating committees, and have been the means of obtaining information from witnesses who have knowledge of their contents.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Republican Resolutions on the Presidential Question.

A Solution Found in the Principles of the Constitution.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1877.

The following are the preamble and resolutions on the national Presidential question, adopted in the Republican caucus on Thursday evening, and offered in Senate on Friday last by Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county:

WHEREAS, The tranquility of the country has been disturbed and its business prosperity imperiled by the extraordinary difficulty of ascertaining in the nearly balanced vote what has been the result of the late election for the electors of President and Vice President; and

WHEREAS, To allay an excitement that may endanger the public peace and precipitate upon the people the calamities of civil war from which they have been lately delivered, it seems fit and proper that the Legislatures of the States, whose prerogatives and vital interests are involved in the issue, should declare and emphasize those principles embodied in the National Constitution by which the decision of the pending question can alone be safely and lawfully reached:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the will of the people in electing a President and Vice President of the United States can only be expressed in the manner prescribed by the constitution, and persons having a majority of the votes of the electors appointed by the States of the Union in the manner prescribed by the Legislatures thereof must be by force of the Constitution and laws declared President and Vice President, respectively, and must be, on the 4th of March, inaugurated, and then afterwards duly respected as such.

2. That all factions opposition, and all threats of violence designed or intended to prevent or imperil the declaration and confirmation of the constitutional election of the President and Vice President, are unpatriotic in spirit, dangerous and revolutionary in tendency; and merit and should receive the condemnation of an outraged and indignant people.

3. That the lists which the duly appointed electors of the State respectively are required by the Constitution and laws of the States to make of the persons voted for as President and Vice President, and the number of votes for each, and which are to be by the electors certified and transmitted by them, sealed, to the President of the Senate, and which certificates are to be opened by him in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and counted on the constitutional evidence of the votes cast for President and Vice President.

4. That under the constitution the persons having the majority of all the votes actually cast by the duly appointed electors by the States respectively, and by force of the constitution and laws, the President and Vice President, from and after the beginning of their term of office, and any attempt to defeat the election of a President or of a Vice President by either house of Congress upon the pretext that certain persons duly certified to be the electors of any State were not such electors or by throwing out or refusing to count the legally certified votes of any State, or by impeding the counting of the electoral vote to ascertain the result, or for any other cause than that the person has a majority of votes of the electors duly appointed, will be a proceeding fraught with danger to the public peace, perilous to the stability of our Government and exposing our nation to contempt in the general opinion of mankind.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to let their action on this question conform to the spirit of this declaration.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to have a copy of this preamble and resolutions forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as early as convenient.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Lawrence and Herr in favor of the adoption of the preamble and resolutions. They urged prompt action as tending to prevent excitement.

Messrs. Allen, of Lycoming county, Yerkes, of Bucks county, and Ermentrout, of Berks county, all Democrats, while they expressed concurrence in much contained in the preamble, favored the postponement of its final passage. The preamble and resolutions were adopted by a strict party vote, and will be promptly acted upon and passed by the House to-morrow (Monday) evening.

The Democrats of the House held a caucus on Friday afternoon, and appointed a committee of five, of which Schnatterly, of Uniontown, of Fayette county, is chairman, to prepare resolutions of a similar import, which will also be offered to-morrow (Monday) evening. K.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Million's Starving and the Outlook Growing Darker.

A Terrible Condition of Affairs—The Great Blight that has Fallen Upon the Land.

LONDON, January 14.—The Indian Office publishes a dispatch dated January 12th, from Lord Carnavon, Acting Indian Secretary in the absence of Lord Salisbury, to Lord Lytton, Governor General of India. It requests that a weekly summary be henceforth sent by telegraph, giving the main facts in regard to the famine. Lord Carnavon, summing up all the information he has hitherto received, considers it alarming that 840,000 persons are already employed on the relief works in Madras and 250,000 in Bombay. The Government estimates show that the famine in Bombay will gradually increase, reaching the maximum in April, when a million persons will require relief, after which it will gradually decrease. In Madras the prospect is proportionately worse. The districts affected in Madras cover eighty thousand square miles, and contain a population of eight millions. In Bombay the famine-stricken territory covers fifty-four thousand square miles, and has a population of eight millions, five millions of which are in the districts more immediately affected.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1877.

Eads' Jetties.

The Secretary of War has received a report from Major Comstock, detailed to inspect Eads' improvements at South Pass, Mississippi river. The report mentions that a channel twenty feet in depth and two hundred feet wide has been constructed.

The Police Investigation.

The House committee making an inquiry into police matters here had Detective McDevitt before them on Saturday, and he was cross-examined by Judge Wilson, counsel for Murtagh, of nothing new elicited. Witness, however, varied the routine of the investigation by declining to answer the question: "Have you at any time in the city gambled within two years?" and informing the counsel that Murtagh was in the conspiracy, adding: "You are trying to get away from the Whitthorne conspiracy to distract the public mind from it. I propose to keep you up to it."

Detective Miller corroborated Major Richards and McDevitt. In reply to a question whether he knew of any other attempt to use the police force for corrupt purposes, Miller testified that during the pendency of the suit of Wilkinson Mollarfinan against Murtagh for libel in 1870, after the jury had been sworn in, Murtagh met witness near the court house, and asked if he knew any of the jurymen. Witness replied he thought not, but he had not seen a list. Thereupon Murtagh said that if witness could reach any of them in his favor he would pay any expenses that might be incurred. Subsequently he met Murtagh in company with Richards, and Murtagh asked him how matters were getting on. Witness replied "smoothly." He returned this answer because he did not wish to offend Murtagh, as he was before Congress; however, took no steps in the matter, never received any money from Murtagh, and never attempted to approach any juryman. He informed Major Richards of all this.

On cross examination Miller admitted that he had been in conference on the 1st of January in Col. Cook's office with Cook, Richards, McDevitt and others on the subject of this investigation, and also admitted that so far as he (Miller) was concerned he had taken part in that conference with a view to "getting even with Murtagh," who had unjustly attacked him in his paper.

Secretary Chandler Before House Investigators.

The special committee on the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote held a long session on Saturday, and examined several witnesses, among them Secretary Chandler. He was asked whether he had sent any dispatches to Florida since the late election in relation to money, and he replied that he had not. Being asked whether he had sent a dispatch to Florida stating that troops would probably be sent there to keep the peace, he answered that he probably had. He was then asked whether he had sent it upon his own motion or upon some one else's, and he declined to answer, basing his refusal on the ground that he is a cabinet officer. The committee decided that he must answer, and gave him until Wednesday next to comply.

The committee also examined Representative Purman, of Florida, and several other witnesses. The committee imposed an injunction of entire secrecy upon the entire proceedings.

The questions Secretary Chandler refused to answer were such as referred principally to the subject of communications between himself and the President, and which are regarded by the Secretary as confidential.

Female Suffrage.

Petitions from fourteen States, and bearing nearly four thousand signatures, have been received by the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and will be presented to Congress, asking for an eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting any State from disfranchising United States citizens on account of sex.

Missouri's Ineligible Elector.

Gen. D. M. Frost, the alleged ineligible Democratic Missouri elector, testified before the Committee on Privileges and Elections that he was chosen elector; received a certificate, did not attend the meeting of the electoral college, however, and his place was filled. He produced a pardon removing his political disabilities issued by President Johnson on October 23d, 1865, and his examination terminated.

Cutting Down Expenses.

The House Committee on Appropriations has completed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and will report it to the House on Monday. It provides for a reduction of about 10 per cent. in the salaries of nearly all civil officers throughout the country, and also for reducing the clerical force to about the numbers proposed by the House last year.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Skirmish Between Redskins and Cavalry.

CHEYENNE, WY., January 14.—The continued interruption in telegraphic communication between Fort Laramie and Fetterman induced an escort of the Sixth Cavalry, commanded by Sergeant Bassey, in returning from Hot Creek, to strike across the country and come in on the Fetterman line last night on the Elkhorn, thirty miles south of Fort Laramie. Fresh tracks of Indians were discovered, and to avoid a surprise in camp the sergeant, with three men, made a reconnoizance, and about midnight collided with a party of Indians. In a fight which ensued Bessey and Taggart were slightly wounded, and Smith mortally wounded. They also lost three horses killed, when the Indians were forced to retire. A company of cavalry left Laramie to-day to endeavor to intercept the Indians.

Important Decision.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—An important case was decided by the United States Court in this city yesterday. An action was brought against the bondsmen of a savings bank for breaches of bond, in that the regular work of a savings bank had not been performed, but that of an ordinary bank been engaged in. There was a brilliant array of legal talent, both sides being represented by the best jurists in the State. The verdict was in favor of the defence. The case decides the extent of the obligations of sureties on the bonds of treasurers of societies for savings. The Court held in its charge that the sureties were not responsible for any money going into the hands of a society in the way of ordinary banking business.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR CLOUD.
Turkey Playing with the Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The *Golos* says: It is believed the Porte is simply playing with the conference. Further concessions by the powers will only increase Turkish arrogance. Russia's self-respect demands that the negotiations be prolonged no further, but energetic measures, such as General Ignatieff's recall, be adopted, as the more determined Russia's attitude the sooner peace will be secured.

The Turkish Outrage.

BUCHAREST, January 13.—The Roumanian Government has demanded that the Porte make reparation for the outrage committed by Bashi-Bazouks in crossing the Danube on Monday night last, and plundering a Roumanian outpost and killing two Roumanian soldiers.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The Czar has written to Grand Duke Nicholas, Minister of War, and various Generals, thanking them for their successful exertions to promptly mobilize and concentrate the army.

Germany's Attitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.—Denial is given to the rumor that Baron Von Werther had made a threatening declaration, indicating a change of attitude on the part of Germany. An official telegram from Berlin likewise denies that Germany has assumed an attitude less favorable than before to a peaceful arrangement.

Banquet to Tchernayeff.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The *Herald's* London cable has the following: A correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the Czech clubs in Prague are making arrangements for a public banquet to General Tchernayeff in that city. Incessant ovations take place there for Russia, and the authorities have decided on forbidding these demonstrations.

The Poles.

The Rome correspondent says that the Russian Government has temporily suspended amnesty in the case of returning Polish exiles. This action is evidently due to an agitation among the Polish emigrants and the supposition that amnesty might be used for the purpose of hatching conspiracies in Poland in the event of war in the East.

Trouble in Prague.

PRAGUE, January 14.—Gen. Tchernayeff, who was welcomed by a demonstration of Czecks, has left the city at the request of the authorities. A public meeting to protest against the course of the authorities was dispersed by the police.

The Peace Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.—It is stated that the final communication to be made to the Porte at Monday's sitting at the conference will make no mention of a gen d' armerie, the division of Bulgaria into two provinces or the confinement of Turkish troops to certain garrisons, and will considerably modify the suggestions relative to an international commission and the appointment of Governors of provinces.

At the last meeting of the European plenipotentiaries the Marquis of Salisbury spoke in favor of bringing the conference to a close, while Gen. Ignatieff recommended further concessions.

General Ignatieff, at an interview with Midhat Pasha on Saturday, mentioned the concessions proposed by the powers. He suggested that the gen d'armerie would be composed of Mussulmans instructed by foreigners in the Turkish service, and that the international commission should be a mixed body of Ottomans and foreigners. Midhat, however, did not agree to the concessions, considering they were an attack on the independence of the empire.

The European plenipotentiaries were to meet and the Turks to hold a cabinet council to-day. Lord Salisbury visited the Sultan to-day. The Turks are apparently still stubborn.

How Tchernayeff Left Prague.

LONDON, January 15.—Further advices from Prague represent that General Tchernayeff was closely watched for twenty-four hours, and was threatened with force, as he manifested a disposition to resist. He was sent to the Saxon frontier in a wagon, accompanied by police, and arrived in Dresden yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Political Speculations.

LONDON, January 14.—Speculation is rife here with regard to a parliamentary dissolution, which is in circulation that the Conservatives will divide into two parties in consequence of a well known difference existing between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield. It is also believed that the Liberals will soon be divided into two parties, one under the leadership of Gladstone and the other under that of the Marquis of Hartington.

Matrimonial Mandate.

Cardinal Manning has issued a mandate compelling parties to mixed marriages to content themselves with the Catholic service and to omit the Protestant, both being often used. The Cardinal also gives the Church absolute control over the education of children.

American Beef.

The importation of American beef has proved a great success. The Sheffield butchers have been compelled to reduce the price of domestic beef three pence—six cents—per pound, in order to compete with American meat.

SPAIN.
Extradition Treaties.

MADRID, January 19.—The council of Ministers has approved the extradition treaty concluded with the United States. Negotiations were opened for a similar treaty with Great Britain.

The existence of armed bands in Upper Arragon and Catalonia is officially denied.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Samuel Morris and child, of Cranberry Park, N. J., were burned to death at their residence, being unable to escape from the burning building.

SCRANTON, PA., January 13.—Exchange Block, containing three valuable stores and a number of law offices, was burned this morning. Loss one hundred thousand dollars; insured.

CAPE HAITI, December 30, via HAVANA.—That portion of President Grant's message referring to Santo Domingo has caused a great sensation. His remarks, together with Baez's return, raised thoughts of probably a new annexation.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Internationals met to-night and adopted resolutions applauding the Molly Maguires, and protesting against their execution, on the ground that they were convicted by hired witnesses.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The *World* says Miss Jeannette Bennett, Mr. Howland Robbins and Mr. Bennett's private secretary sailed in the City of Richmond yesterday with Mr. Bennett. Paris is understood to be the destination of the party.

DELAWARE, O., January 14.—Dr. John A. Little, a prominent citizen of this place, died this afternoon after a lingering illness. He was highly distinguished, socially, scientifically and professionally, both here, where he was a native, and at Columbus, where he resided many years of his active professional life. He again declined to buy, when she burned the second volume, and returning offered him the remaining one at the same price she had asked for all three, telling him at the same time that if he did not purchase he would regret it all the days of his life. Thinking they were possibly of great value, and influenced perhaps by curiosity, he bought them. Youth, by renunciation of carnal delights, may become the possessor of these three volumes—youth, manhood and old age. He refuses to improve the opportunities that are offered him in early life, one volume is gone. In middle life his habits become fixed and harder to break away from, and he lets another volume slip by. There still remains the third, and to him it is the harder to purchase by reason of his long and fixed habits, and the fact that he has gone on in his way until his numerous vices are fixed in him. In many cases they prove too strong for him and he dies unpossessed of either volume.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Gen. Tchernayeff, who was welcomed by a demonstration of Czecks, has left the city at the request of the authorities. A public meeting to protest against the course of the authorities was dispersed by the police.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Senator Morton is critically ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys. His physicians have little hope of his recovery.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has decided that the regatta of 1877 shall be held at Detroit on the 15th and 16th of August.

CHICAGO, January 14.—The following increased freight rates will go into effect to-morrow (Monday): From Chicago to New York on fourth class freight 45c. cents, and grain 40 cents; to Boston, 50 and 45; to Philadelphia, 40½ and 36; to Baltimore 39 and 35. This is an advance of 4¼ cents.

FIRE AT EDENBURG.

Twenty-five Buildings Burned—Loss $65,000.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 14.—A special to the *Herald* from Edenburg, Clarion county, says twenty-five frame buildings, occupied as stores, offices, &c., were destroyed by fire last evening, also the Edenburg Hotel. Loss about $65,000; partly insured.

The Steamer Moctezuma Burned.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—A telegram from Havana says the steamer Moctezuma, captured by Cuban insurgents, was burned on the approach of the Spanish war steamer Jorje Juan, and her captors fled to the Venezuelan coast. The Jorje Juan picked up twenty-four of the former crew of the Moctezuma, kept on board as prisoners by the Cubans.

By a later telegram from Havana, it appears the Jorje Juan was cruising along Mosquito coast, Nicaragua, when she espied and chased the Moctezuma, which sought refuge in Bragman Bay. When the Jorje Juan entered the bay the Moctezuma was in flames. Her captors, numbering nine persons, took to the boats. The former crew of the Moctezuma were also in boats, awaiting the arrival of the Jorje Juan, which picked them up, brought them to Havana and sailed immediately.

"CLOSED FOR REPAIRS."

The Strugglers Against Rum's Influence.

Murphy's Cohorts at Library Hall—The Story of their Conquests—Swartzwelder's Eloquence—Successful Branch Meetings.

Picture to yourself an amphitheater in the old Roman days, with its gradually ascending rows of seats packed with people watching with avidity and the most intense interest the combat of gladiators and wild beasts in the arena below. With this picture in your mind apply it to Library Hall last night, where Murphy and his gladiators were fighting the beast Intemperance. Never did noble Roman enter with as much zeal into the base and degrading passion of an unhuman physical contest between man and beast, than the audience at Library Hall manifested in the moral, religious and intellectual battle which Murphy and his colleagues waged against intemperance. And the meeting last night was but a repetition of every other one that has been held there. The temperance movement commenced more than six weeks ago, but instead of showing any decrease of interest it is daily giving signs of growing force in every direction. It is a resistless tide, sweeping every obstacle before it.

The exercises were opened last night by Dr. Strong, President of the Pennsylvania Female College, whose words of earnest benediction fell upon the audience as softly as an outpouring of Divine love. The effect was heightened when the choir sang that famous hymn,

"Am I a soldier of the cross,
A follower of the Lord,"

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF ALL.

Seizing the spirit of the moment, Mr. Murphy stepped forward and with all that deep fervor with which he seems so completely imbued, he said that yesterday had been one of the very happiest days of his life. "I thank God," said he, "that we are so happy and unanimous in the idea that it is right for us to do good. I preached this morning in Allegheny, and we had a glorious time. Then our railroad meeting in the afternoon was an exceedingly happy one. I have been nearer Heaven to-day than I ever was before. I thought about that beautiful hymn which Henry Wilson had under his pillow when he died, 'I am nearer home to-day.'" Mr. Murphy then paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead Vice President, saying that he proved it possible to live at the capital of the nation, in the midst of pressing temptations, and yet not fall. He had a manhood of his own, and an inspiration within him. He went from the shoemaker's bench to the Vice Presidential chair. He cultivated a noble intellect, blended with a noble heart, and he attained the highest honor to which a poor boy's ambition could lead him. This speech Mr. Murphy finished by reading a request signed by "A Weary Brother," for prayers for the reunion of himself and wife, who have been separated for a long time.

Mr. Reed Johnston followed in a short speech, stating that he had heard some one say during the morning that Mr. Murphy ought to fill a church on Sunday night. He thought Mr. Murphy was doing a very good work where he is, and that he does not care so much for a church as he does for the people. Mr. Johnston spoke of the White House saloon, on Fifth avenue, being closed for repairs, and hoped the carpenter would have a long job of it.

"CLOSED FOR REPAIRS."

A very effective address was made by Mr. Marshal Swartzwelder, as follows:

"I am surprised at the great extent and size of this audience, when I consider that six or seven weeks ago it was in the mouths of those opposed to it, and fouled about in the newspapers to a certain extent, that it was only temporary and would soon disappear. This audience is an answer. The movement is so remarkable that he who runs may see that it is not the work of Francis Murphy, but of Him who made Francis Murphy. A walking down Fifth avenue the other day I passed a deserted and dilapidated saloon across which was placarded the words, 'Closed for Repairs.' But on the window shutters in front of this same saloon hung with ivy and laurel, emblematic of immortality and triumph, and significant of the nativity of Him who gave peace to the world. I could see through the plate glass windows that the place was garnished with all that might allure the traveler. The interior was warm, and there was revelry and jollity and the dancing of women. Within was everything to attract youth, middle age and old age. Now the ivy and the laurel are in tatters, the plate glass windows are stained with smoke, and the crystal bottles and goblets are broken and dispersed. The light has gone out, darkness and gloom repel the traveler, and the words on the front state that the place is closed for repairs. I wonder if the writer of that placard understood what it meant. Closed for repairs—restoration, restitution, amends, indemnification. Ah, what restoration can be made there? Can it restore the broken constitution? Can it repair the broken heart of an anguish-stricken mother, sister or wife? If it remains closed until these repairs are made, it will remain closed until by the grace of God it is opened. Is there such a thing as recovery or making restitution for the damage this demon, this wet damnation, has worked, is working and will work? There is. God's love alone. God's grace and mercy will accomplish it.

REPAIRING BROKEN MANHOOD.

Every one of Mr. Murphy's converts wears on his bosom, "Closed for Repairs"—repairs to his broken manhood. The young man, the moderate drinker—is there a moderate drinker? Can there be a moderate liar? Is there any moderation in any vice that will lead to ruin?—I say to you young men whose habits are forming, and to the moderate drinker whose rivets are being clinched, that all are to be reached by this movement. It is to the sober man that the drunken man looks for help and encouragement. His will is broken down and his self respect is gone. It is only by such means as the Good Samaritan used toward the man who went to Jericho and fell among thieves that this movement has been kept up. You can't feed a man on pap when you can't cure dyspepsia with prayers. Put your shoulder to the wheel and by active, energetic work help the movement along.

Intemperance is the maelstrom of all vices. In it is contained almost every vice that is known, yea, almost every crime. It is said that a monk was once given the choice of three vices—murder, incest or drunkenness. He chose drunkenness, and in three days he committed the other two. It is to you, old and lusty man that I desire to make an appeal to-night—to those who are to become our legislators and worthy citizens. You have doubtless heard of the Bishop who went to Tartain, of Rome, and offered to sell him three volumes of her oracles. He refused to buy them on account of the large price she demanded. She went home, burned one of the volumes, and then returned and offered him the other two at the same price she had asked for the three. He again declined to buy, when she burned the second volume, and returning offered him the remaining one at the same price she had asked for all three, telling him at the same time that if he did not purchase he would regret it all the days of his life. Thinking they were possibly of great value, and influenced perhaps by curiosity, he bought them. Youth, by renunciation of carnal delights, may become the possessor of these three volumes—youth, manhood and old age. He refuses to improve the opportunities that are offered him in early life, one volume is gone. In middle life his habits become fixed and harder to break away from, and he lets another volume slip by. There still remains the third, and to him it is the harder to purchase by reason of his long and fixed habits, and the fact that he has gone on in his way until his numerous vices are fixed in him. In many cases they prove too strong for him and he dies unpossessed of either volume.

FEARFUL HORRORS OF THE BOTTLE.

It is not my intention on this occasion to attempt to enlighten you on the fearful horrors, the direful evils that spring from the bottle. I think I could draw a picture that you would shrink from with horror, and look at with averted gaze. You go into our poor-houses, penitentiaries, and reform schools, and you see the result.

The following statement is taken from a temperance lecture delivered by Hon. Edward Everett twenty odd years ago. Every statistical statement is based on accurate calculation: The use of intoxicating liquors has cost the people of the United States in ten years in indirect payments $600,000,000; in direct payments, $600,000,000; in lives destroyed, 300,000; persons sent to the poor-house, 100,000; to prison, 150,000; maniacs, 1,000; suicides, 2,000; widows, 2,000,000; orphans, 1,000,000. Think you this is a picture of the imagination or the fancy. No! It was written by a man who was never known to lie. As I was watching the turbulent Monongahela to-day I bethought myself of the deadly stream that is hurrying thousands into untimely graves. I remembered the Ganges, filled with monsters to which the superstitious mothers of the East throw their children; and I bethought myself of that other river into which so many thousands are hurling themselves. How are these to be stopped? Do not they knock in thunder tones at your heart? Do not they say "thou art the keeper of thy brother?" Help him. And to those who are struggling let me say, do not resolve and re-solve and die all the same:

"Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act, act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead."

(Applause.)

Mr. Murphy—Thank God for Longfellow.

SPEECHES BY OTHERS.

Addresses were delivered by a number of other speakers, but unfortunately we have not the space this morning to give them in full. Mr. Thomas McClelland related how he had come to sign the pledge, said that his influence had led others to do the same, and that his whole soul is in the temperance work to-day. Mr. Murphy said he had been closed for repairs for seven years, and he thought there had been considerable improvement in the old man. (Laughter.) Chancellor Woods spoke of the power of influence, and said that temperance has become epidemic and is in the air. Mr. Murphy—Thank God! I hope they'll all catch it. David Hall said that he had had a kind of a speech prepared before he came on the stage, but he had forgotten it. (Laughter.) He didn't know that he had anything to say more than that he was sober. He had taken a good many drinks, but he didn't think he would ever do so again. He said he would like to be a better man, but he could not yet see his way clear. When he did he would be a better man, not temperately, but in every other way. Col. Reaff's address was one of the finest efforts of his life. It was devoted to the necessity of exercising will-power, which he thought essential to prevent man from falling into ruin and degradation. Estes Robinson also made a short speech. The audience was dismissed with the benediction.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

"THE LORD HAS OPENED HIS BATTERY."

Quite a large audience assembled on Saturday evening in the Nixon street Baptist church, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, the house being taxed to its almost seating capacity. Rev. Hutson opened the meeting by leading in prayer. Mr. C. W. Kimball then read the third chapter of Titus, after which a few moments were spent in testimony by Harry Gardner, J. W. Gould, Geo. Lyman, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Jas. Marshall and J. W. F. Morrow. Col. Heatherington was introduced and said that the Lord had opened his battery against Pittsburgh, and that Francis Murphy had been sent here by the Lord. The speaker seemed perfectly satisfied that the work was going to stop here. He thought it the first step to seek Jesus. Leon Long said he was not given to public speech making, and that he could not sign the pledge because he was a drunkard, but to keep from becoming one. He urged the young men to come forward and sign the pledge and have it to say that they and John Barleycorn have disso. dissolved partnership and they are the retiring member. Wm. Hill made a few remarks, keeping the audience in good humor, as he knows how to do so. Mike Lannigan gave a brief history of his life, which was instrumental in bringing many signers to the pledge. Rev. Hutson made a stirring speech which was very highly appreciated. The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced. On the whole the meeting was a success, over sixty signatures being obtained.

PRAYER AND PRAISE MEETING.

The meeting for prayer and praise, held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, yesterday afternoon, was a complete success, the house being full to overflowing. Mr. George H. Garber led the meeting by reading an appropriate passage of the Scripture. Mr. Josiah Copley led in prayer. Mr. Garber then stated that the object of this meeting was different somewhat from other meetings, being for the purpose of praying and giving thanks for the cause, and not for men. Mr. Murphy may be sustained by Divine help in the great work in which he has enlisted; also that all the signers to the pledge may have strength to keep it. After the singing of a hymn by the choir, Rev. J. Darnlitt led in prayer, asking that the richest blessings of Heaven be poured out upon brother Murphy's head, that the cause may be sustained, and the good work go on until the whole country is redeemed from the curse of rum. Captain Barbour made a few remarks, giving his experience since signing the pledge, and urging all who have not yet put their name to it to do so at once. A stranger in the audience then offered a prayer, after which Mr. Rine delivered a short address, contrasting his recent life of late years with his present happy and hopeful future. Mr. Garber called on Christian mothers to pray for their sons and all mankind in general, and especially for Mr. Murphy. Captain Tyson made a few remarks, saying that he had signed the pledge, and that he feels like a changed man. He is working in the cause and is encouraged to continue doing so. Mr. Cluney then spoke. He was always ready and willing to help on the cause. Every one ought to do something. There are none but have some influence, which they all should use. They should not only struggle to bear the banner of temperance, but the banner of our Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Monroe, of Chicago, said he

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MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102¾.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 106¼.

THE bill offered by Senator MCNEILL, in the Senate, authorizing school boards to issue new bonds, at old rates of interest, to redeem maturing bonds, meets with adverse criticism. We do not think this entirely unjust, although we attribute no improper motive to Senator MCNEILL in offering the bill. Money can be borrowed at less than eight per cent., and should be. If we can save three per cent. on our school bonds, it will reduce taxation just that much.

THE *Post*, it seems to us, makes a very unnecessary pother over the resolutions introduced in the Senate by Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE. They were exceedingly mild, and there is but one point in them that an intelligent Democrat can possibly object to. He desires the right of either House to throw out the vote of a State. This is against the Democratic idea on the subject, now that they wish to count in TILDEN. But with all this there is no use in howling about it.

AT LAST so much of the truth is out that it is known that PELTON, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, ordered the check for $8,000, with which the draft was procured that was telegraphed to Oregon. It was further testified that TILDEN is a director in the bank from which the check was taken, and owns $68,000 of stock. This was, therefore, TILDEN's money that was sent, and PELTON, his private Secretary, ordered the sending. This fixes the moral responsibility of bribery on TILDEN, as PELTON acted under his directions. This much is clear. Where the money went, and just how the manipulation was worked out, remains to be developed. At the present, however, it is perfectly clear that TILDEN resorted to bribery in his desperation. We hope we shall hear no more of high-sounding Democratic talk about political purity. With what is now developed, TILDEN could properly be indicted for attempting to secure the Presidential office by open and shameless bribery. But the end is not yet. We believe the facts will yet be fully developed.

IN the operations of our new Councils we take occasion to urge that the strictest economy should be exercised, and that wherever an opportunity arises for saving expense, it should be promptly availed of. In the Philadelphia Councils a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of five, which is to examine into the condition of all the departments of the city with a view to steps that will lead to an increase of efficiency and a reduction of expenditures; a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to repeal the laws that require a discount on taxes for prompt payment; a Select Council resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee that is to inquire into the best mode of assessing and collecting taxes was concurred in, and another resolution, originating in Select branch, authorizing inquiries in regard to property held by city railroad corporations that is exempt from taxation, was amended so as to embrace all property exempt from taxation in Philadelphia, and in that shape passed. There is nothing in the above that may not be acted on in this city, and it should be acted upon. We commend the subject to the attention of Councils.

THE PERMANENT HOME.

The *status* of the permanent movement, looking to providing a home for the MURPHY people, is not yet perhaps clearly understood, owing to the condensation of the local reports. The resolution adopted, as offered by Mr. VANNOTE, provided for the appointment of a committee of five, not merely to collect subscriptions, but to control the expenditure of the same, in connection with a committee of the Young Men's Temperance Union. This committee was authorized to fill vacancies, and at the suggestion of Mr. THAW, was increased to thirteen, the five appointed—Messrs. THAW, FREW, MOORHEAD, PARK and HUSSEY—having power to appoint the additional eight. This constitutes an organization, self-perpetuating, that will undoubtedly provide for the permanent needs of the work now in progress. The design of the gentleman who offered the resolution that was adopted, and as we understand it, of the entire meeting, was not to supercede or in any way limit the operations of the Young Men's Temperance Union, but to supplement, and strengthen them. The resolution embodies the idea of co-operation between the two organizations, in the management of the home, and the additional eight gentlemen to be appointed, will probably be selected from the various organizations favorable to temperance among us. If the gentlemen of the Young Men's Temperance Union wish, they can make their committee correspondingly large, and the two can thus work unitedly. All this relates to the home. The work now in progress is not intended to be affected in the slightest, but will remain in the same hands, and be promoted by the means heretofore employed.

It will be seen, with this explanation that the movement is on the best possible financial basis. The names above given, and the fact that the additional names will be selected by them, afford assurance that moneys contributed will be properly accounted for, and judiciously used. In brief, the enterprise is fully deserving of popular approval and support. The amount already subscribed,—some $3,000,—shows the earnestness with which the work has been entered upon. We are gratified that matters are assuming such excellent shape. We have already suggested that the home is merely tributary to the idea, that the real home is to be the protector of the reformed. Yet there are many young men, who board at public places, and who have but few home comforts, and for these the proposed home will be a social centre, and will contribute to the permanent reform. The influence of the home, will thus supplement that of the regular movement, and contribute to its permanency. It is in this view that the movement receives the support of business men, and we repeat, is destined to have complete success.

YIELDING TO CONQUER.

It is reported from Washington that there are prominent Democrats in Congress who, while they think resistance and protest should be kept up, think it for the best interests of the Democracy to permit HAYES to be inaugurated, and rely on the people for a grand triumph at the next Presidential election. Along with this is SAYLER's declaration that he and other Democrats have no idea of availing themselves of GROVER's technicality to prevent HAYES receiving the full vote of Oregon. Thus the outlook, from this point of view, is favorable to a peaceful solution of the question. The person above referred to put his views as follows: "If our leading men should be convinced that the inauguration of Gov. HAYES would not render fair elections impossible in the future, and would not fasten upon the country the practice of reversing the popular verdict by the tricks of canvassers and returning boards, I think they would be disposed, as a matter of policy, to acquiesce in his installation. We should, of course, make vigorous protests and go as far as we could under the Constitution and laws in asserting Governor TILDEN's right to the office; but on the 4th of March we would accept HAYES as the *de facto* President, and make our appeal to the country. Speaking for myself, I may say that I am fully convinced that the Democratic party would be immeasurably better off if it should fail in its efforts to put the Government into TILDEN's hands. If we yield to the demands of our opponents now, under protest, of course we can destroy them utterly within the next four years. We should stand before the people in the attitude of a patient, long-suffering, much-abused, and law-abiding party, and the revulsion in our favor would be irresistible." That a view of this kind prevails among certain of the Democratic leaders, we have reason to know; and as a motive for any course they may desire to pursue, we have nothing to do with it. The election or non-election of HAYES is a fact, and not a theory. If he is honestly elected, he should be given the office; and, we believe, will be. But as a matter of policy, we favor holding what is our own.

The argument used by the Democrats as a possible reason for giving up the contest has also been referred to by the Republicans as a reason for conceding TILDEN's election. To the remark that HAYES will make pure and high-toned appointments, the answer has come that the high-toned men whom HAYES would put in office would bring no re-enforcements but themselves, while the active politicians whom some think he would put out are the men who organize campaigns, do the hard and dirty work, and have personal followings. They may be low fellows, but they know how to carry elections, and the party would find itself badly off as soon as they deserted it, as they would be sure to do if they were kicked out of their places. For every vote that the party would win it would lose ten. With all deference to the opposite view, we are of the opinion that the results above indicated need not follow HAYES' inauguration, and, if he is the prudent, careful man we believe him to be, will not. That he will throw himself in the arms of any one faction we do not believe. That he will recognize the best element in the party we do not doubt, he being committed to certain lines of policy that are especially supported by SCHURZ, CURTIS, and others of that school. That he will keep faith with them we do not doubt. But, on the other hand, he will not antagonize the working and organizing element in the party,—such as MORTON, CONKLING, BLAINE, CAMERON, and men of that stamp. He will thus lose nothing, but will gain in that he will consolidate the party, and if his general administration is reasonably prudent, ought to strengthen rather than weaken the party.

This leaves the question as to how the South will stand affected unanswered. The assumption that if HAYES is inaugurated, the entire South will be led to violently sympathize with the Democratic party is, in our view, an error. The South is just now more interested in local self government than in the general fortunes of the Democratic party, and while it naturally affiliates at the present with the Democracy, it does so because its interests are supposed to be there. There is a heated, and even unreasonable hostility among the white population at the South to permitting their local governments pass under the control of what they denominate "carpet-baggers," that is persons who have come among them since the war. In the early administrations there was doubtless cause for complaint; but in those of the past four years, economy, prudence, and the consequent improvement of credit have been characteristics of Republican administration. Yet despite all this, the fact remains that there is a very decided hostility to the presence of outsiders as governing officials. This difficulty in part, cannot be corrected by the Federal Government, but in part it can. Were the Federal officials selected from among native-born Unionists, we fancy a very decided step will be taken in the direction of conciliating the South. Their elective officers cannot be controlled by outsiders; but we incline to think that consideration on the part of the general Government appointments will tend to draw them toward the Republican party. It is a delicate point to manage, but wisdom and conciliation will do much with the South.

There is a large Whig element at the South,—men who adhered to the old Whig party, and who ought to be Republicans. Vice President WHEELER said to us while here, that he met at New Orleans a man from the Red River region, who had been a Whig, and was an unflinching Unionist during the war, but who acts now with the Democrats, giving as a reason that the local Republican officials are not to be trusted. This refers to those in the Red River country. This element is strong in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, and one half the Democratic strength in Congress from the South is made up of it. This is the Southern element in Congress that is so conservative and unmanageable by Northern Democrats. One question upon which this element would place itself in antagonism to the old Simon-pure Democrats is that of internal improvements. The South wants Government aid for many important public works, and thinks itself entitled to it as an offset for the hundreds of millions spent by the Republicans in the North upon Pacific railroads and river and harbor improvements. Is is naturally hostile to the Northern Democracy, and would easily affiliate with the Republican party, were the way opened. To broaden and consolidate the party in the way intimated is the mission of HAYES' administration.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The features of the bill agreed upon, and that will be reported to the House, to give Government aid to the Texas and Pacific Railway, provides substantially, that there shall be no aid, other than lands given, on such portions as are already constructed; that on that to be built, the bonds issued are not to exceed the actual cost, said bonds to be retained in the Treasury till the United States Commissioners have reported on the construction and cost. On these bonds the Government guarantees the interest only, and for its own security is to retain all the cost of its own transportation, of every kind, and $5,000 per mile of bonds. All the money derived from the sale of lands along the route is also to be paid into the United States Treasury as farther security. It will thus be seen that the Government is amply secured against loss. This affords a real security to the Government against being called upon to pay out of its own funds even current interest; and as the road is completed and put in full operation, this account will be amply met by the earnings of the road.

Our interest in this enterprise is two-fold. The increased activity it will give to the iron trade will benefit the manufacturers and dealers in this city and State, and so lift us out of our commercial depressions. This is the narrowest view of the subject. It will also be a potent factor in reviving the trade of the entire country. It is impossible that a great enterprise like this should not be felt through all the country, reviving activity in trade. It is often the case, that because in some great movement certain individuals and localities are benefited, others not directly benefited object and oppose. This has been the misfortune of the Texas Pacific. New York and Chicago imagine that their interests demand that only the Union and Central Pacific roads shall form the line of communication with the Pacific coast. The Texas Pacific will come East and North by way of New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Hence the other cities have opposed. This is selfish. It is not probable that the Texas Pacific will injure even Chicago, which has direct railway communication with St. Louis, while it will benefit, rather than injure, New York. More than this, it will open up a new, vast and rich territory, the development of which will add immensely to the aggregate wealth of the country. Local interests, where not positively injured, should not antagonize those of a general character. It matters not who are personally benefited in the development of great enterprises, so there is a general advantage secured to the entire country. It is this principle that has led us to favor the subordination of local prejudices in the oil trade to the one great object of benefiting the entire State through the removal of the speculative features of the business and development of regular features and fair prices. So this Texas Pacific Railroad will prove of advantage to the country at large, and so deserves favor.

THE ICE GORGE.

The ice gorge and overflow, of which our coal merchants and river men have had grave apprehensions ever since the upper rivers were closed, came at last on Saturday. As was anticipated, great loss of property was an accompaniment. Steamboats, barges, coal and other property were swept before it, and destruction and ruin marked where it had made a pathway. The loss, at this writing, cannot be estimated very fairly, as much of the property lies scattered along the shores of the Monongahela, and until the waters subside it cannot be known how much, if any, can be saved. From present appearances it seems as if the wreck was very general, and that this outburst has been the most destructive we have ever had in this section. The loss is put by gentlemen who are well acquainted with the river and coal trade, at not less than a million and a half of dollars.

The loss of property was also accompanied by the still sadder loss of life, but happily the ravages in this direction, though sad enough, are not as great as might have been expected. One man only is reported lost, and two others missing. Amid so much that is ill news, it is gratifying to note that the result has been no worse.

The loss will fall very heavily upon our coal and river men, and it comes at a time, too, when they can ill afford it. The past season has not been one of much prosperity, and that makes the present loss fall like a calamity, not only upon the trade, but upon the general community: for whatever affects the coal trade—one of our leading industries—also affects our city's general interests. Both are so interwoven that one cannot be touched without the other feels it. We trust, however, that when all the facts are known, it will be seen that the aggregate loss is not so heavy as is now estimated, and that much may be gathered from the wreck that will materially lighten upon individuals, as well as the general trade, the burden of the damage.

HEATHEN CHINEE STARVING.

Poverty-Stricken Mongolians Subsisting on Rats and Garbage.

The general stoppage of work throughout the State for want of rain or the anticipation of too much of it to admit of carrying on certain ditching and irrigating schemes has thrown several thousand Chinamen into this city, who have a very gloomy outlook before them in the matter of employment. The great bulk of the Mongolian laborers are employed under contract with certain leading Chinese firms in this city, who furnish all supplies and pay the laborers the pittance agreed upon. When the job is completed the men generally are returned to the city, when no other piece of work is at hand in the country. When business is brisk the contractors, as a rule, pay the room rent and sometimes the board of their laborers, in order to keep the force together, but since the late depression hundreds of these laborers have been thrown on their own resources, and for weeks have been living from hand to mouth. The Chinese companies extend some help, but not sufficient to keep the clamorous crowd from the absolute verge of starvation. Many of these laborers had hoarded up a few bright trade dollars to take back with them to the Flowery Kingdom, and these will be well fixed for Chinamen till the money is gone. The bulk of them, however, have nothing. For the last two or three days several squads of these forced vagrants have been roaming about the lower portion of the city, picking up the rubbish of the commission houses and anything that could be eaten. Several sacks of half-decayed sweet potatoes were gobbled up in a twinkling on Washington street yesterday, and the outside leaves of cabbage, cauliflower and other garden truck is carefully gathered up and boiled with meal into a nourishing soup. They hang about the markets and slaughterhouses for stray scraps of meat, and every rat that can be enticed out of his hole in the basement, or driven from the planking of the wharves, is a prize which makes the almond eyes twinkle. The wheat scattered on the wharves in the loading of vessels is also carefully gathered up, and nothing that will furnish the least bit of nutriment is allowed to go to waste. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Right at Last.

Yesterday morning a stranger from up the Lakes entered a saloon on Larned street, and invited three men to drink with him. When they had turned their glasses up he asked what was to pay, and the barkeeper said it was ten cents apiece.

All right. Four times ten are fifty-six, and here's the cash," responded the man.

The saloon-keeper didn't want to take but forty cents, but the stranger insisted that the bill was fifty-six, paid it, and went off happy. He returned in half an hour, and as he re-entered the place the proprietor remarked:

"Ah, I thought you would soon discover your mistake."

"I'm a *poor* man, but as honest as the colic is *annoying*," replied the stranger. "I didn't say *ten* enough. Four times ten are sixty-three, and here's the balance of your money."

The man wasn't drunk, and he seemed to be so decided that the barkeeper received the additional seven cents, saying, however, that he stood ready to accept forty cents for his bill. The man went out again, but in less than an hour he came back, gave the door a heavy kick, and as he entered he called out:

"You are a nice old swindler, you are! You knew I didn't figure that right, and yet you let me go out of here and didn't make me good!"

"I only wanted forty cents," mildly replied the saloonist.

"And you won't get it! I see now where I was wrong. Four times ten are twenty-seven, and two to carry makes twenty-nine, and if you don't give me back the right change I'll make your shoulders break your ribs."

"Your are wrong again, my friend," answered the saloon-keeper. Four times ——"

"I'm wrong, eh!" howled the stranger, drawing off his coat and kicking one of his boots across the room.

The disgusted proprietor handed him back all his money, and was glad to get of him at that figure.

THE WOMEN OF THE FAR EAST.

How They are Treated in Those Distant Climes.

Hebrew women, for instance, were simply merchandise, bought, as Rachel by Joseph, and handled to suit the safety and pleasure of their owners, as Rebecca and Sarah in Egypt and Gerar. Yet Athalia, daughter of Omri, sat on the throne six years; and Alexandra, a Hebrew woman, reigned over them. Semiramis, a woman in Assyrian slavery, became a queen, and made her name great by the building of Babylon in a single year. Though the Turks had power of life and death over their wives, and if they rebelled under the terrible tortures and punishments of their lot, the very inexpensive power to divorce by simply answering, when they asked permission to go out, "Go!" without adding "but come back again," yet in 1830 the greatest actual power in Turkey was Sultana Valydeh. Persian women of the lower classes are servile slaves, supporting masters of unlimited power, who do absolutely nothing themselves, and the upper classes rarely leave the harem from the cradle to the grave. Yet Cassandana, wife of Cyrus, "ruled Cyrus and Persia as she would," and ruled so well that at her death the nation mourned twenty days. "Mourned for a woman!" The worst effect of Mohammedanism has been its degrading of woman, but the wife of "The Prophet," Kadijah, was the first to embrace his religion, and, as he afterwards said, "the greatest, best and most powerful of all who accepted it." Bramin women never see the face of man, except those of their husbands, nor any walls but those of their own harem, and while their husbands are away are hardly allowed the necessaries of life. Yet the world is indebted to Mherul Nisa for the first of its beautiful cashmere shawls, and the existedce of that beautiful perfume ottar (properly spelled "atyr") of roses. Her name was stamped upon the coin of India, and the title given her of Noor Jehan—"Light of the World." All the cotton and silk used in Birma is the work of her women, and those exquisite fabrics and delicate designs displayed at the Centennial might well have been placed in a woman's pavilion, for they were all the work of the gentlewomen of Burmah, for which they probably received blows that they had not worked faster, and for their endurance and perseverance, cheered by the proverb, "Woman many lives, and bears much 'killing.'" Siamese women fight beside their husbands, and often in front of them, who at home are beaten like beasts to all manner of drudgeries. They, however, have the uncommon privilege of refusing an offered husband if they choose, and take their revenge in advance by refusing any one who comes without a number of human skulls he has taken in battle. Chinese women are, perhaps, of all the most secluded in the upper classes. The bride is not even seen by her bridegroom, and in a close palanquin she is brought to his door, where in full dress, with the key of the palanquin, that has been sent him in advance, he awaits her. He has the one alternative of refusing her if she displeases him, at cost of doubling the amount paid for her. She is his slave complete, except that she can not sell her till he has gained a divorce, and is subject to such mottoes as "first dressed and last undressed all the year round," and the like, and in some parts of China, to a divorce that consists in simply breaking "chop-sticks" before witnesses. Many writers, however, ascribe the first spinning to the wife of Emperor Yao, and the discovery of the use of the silk worm was the work of the wife of Hoang Ti. Silk worms until lately were cared for entirely by women, called Tsam-Mow. In Liberia, where the marriage ceremony consists in the bride's removing the bridegroom's shoes, as a sign of subjection, and being laid at his feet with the expression, "Wolf, take thy lamb," the physicians and sorcerers feared and obeyed by men are chiefly women. In Java, before Mohammedanism found the island, women were considered equal with men, and in Celebes, where there is an elective government, the throne was oftener held by women than men. Notwithstanding the general degradation of the sex, energetic, powerful women have made their power felt even in Egypt. The wife of Mohammed Ali was made judge by the people, who rarely appealed to the Pasha, and when they did receive the reply: "By my two eyes! if *she* require it, it must be done, though it be through fire, water, and stone." Dido, sister of Pygmalion, King of Tyre, was founder of Carthage. Mr. Park, the great African traveller, pays this tribute to women of Africa: "In all my travels, I never addressed language of politeness to a dark-skinned woman without receiving a polite reply; and, if hungry, thirsty, wet, or sick, never failed to receive assistance from them."—*Hartford Evening Post.*

BROUGHT LOW BY DRINKING.

Sam. Bailey's Sad Experience—The Checkiest Man on Record.

Sam. Bailey was brought before the Police Court the other day, says the Virginia City *Chronicle*, on a suspicion of having been connected with a number of petty larcenies. The man was given twenty-four hours to plead, and then allowed to go on his own recognizance, which in police terms means, "Get out of town as fast as you can, and don't ever show up again."

This man has a peculiar history. He came to the coast several years ago, round the Horn. His real name is Van Vecklan, and his family, who have long since disowned him, are among the first in New York City, holding forth in a palatial residence on Fifth avenue. Getting into evil courses, the young man ran away to sea, and in 'Frisco called himself Sam Bailey. For some time he served as a canvasser for the *Evening Post*. Before he took to drink his activity as a canvasser was proverbial, and his solid cheek the envy of his associates. He was the chap who telegraphed to his father under an assumed name, "Your son is dead; what shall I do with the body?" and beat the old gent out of $150 for funeral expenses, which kept him gloriously drunk for three weeks.

The writer once called to interview Victoria Woodhull and found Bailey there, sitting in a rocking chair, his feet on top of the stove, talking to Vic and Tennie on the most familiar terms. He had known them both in New York, and was indulging his conversational proclivities somewhat in this style:

"Say, Tennie, how does the old town look since I left? Vic hasn't changed a hair since I saw her last."

He knew all the notables, and was never abashed in the presence of high dignitaries. He called on King Kalkaua at the Grand Hotel, and His Majesty was so taken with his sang froid and solid American cheek that he set up the champagne royally, and Bailey, in a burst of generosity, offered to drive him out to the Cliff.

Bailey is now a sot and a vagabond.

A Difficult Job.

The most alarming spectacle that has excited the streets of Burlington for a long time was witnessed at the corner of Market and Main streets yesterday afternoon. A man from one of the freight offices was trying to tell a deaf and dumb man, who had been sick and unable to read the papers since the election, all about the Presidential muddle. He succeeded very well in explaining to the deaf and dumb man, in mute show, what bull-dozing was, and gave really quite an entertaining description of the manner in which Tilden carried Mississippi; but when he came to explain the subsequent complications, and attempted to portray in pantomime Mr. Cox's plan for counting the Electoral vote, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the reorganization of the Electoral College, he went into convulsions that lasted an hour and a half, paralyzed one side of his face, and finally left him with every joint in his body dislocated. The deaf and dumb man bought a ticket right away for China, and wrote on a time card at the depot that it must be awful, and that he wouldn't stay in this country until affairs get straightened out and settled not for $1,000 a minute.

Bijah Beaten.

"Looks like a January thaw," pleasantly remarked his Honor, as he gaily entered the little station around the corner. "That's what I thaw," slowly answered Bijah. The clerk says he shall never forget the look that passed between them, nor the profound contempt in his Honor's voice as he finally said: "You ought to be sloghed for that." "I'm almost s'laid up now with the rheumatism," softly answered the old man, "it's snow use—snow use," whispered the Court as he took his seat, "ice-render to you." "Your Articulation is wonderful," courteously answered the janitor, smiling in triumph. "I can't berg in with you," said the Court, tallying himself one ahead on the blotting-pad. Bijah reflected for a long time, softly wiping his nose on the corner of the desk. He finally said: "I see you've got the Pole." "While you've got the Polar Sea," was the condescending reply. The old man gasped out something about having invented an axle grease for winter wagons, and then skulked in after his prisoners.

RANDALL ON RECEPTIONS.

He Will Dispense With the Usual Weekly Receptions—A Digat Social Customs.

It is announced that Speaker Randall will not hold the weekly receptions which for so long a period have been customary with the Speaker. The reason assigned is that his house is too small, and that Mrs. Randall's time is too much taken up by her children. Mr. Randall's house is not especially small, and his children are no more numerous, and probably not more troublesome, than those of several Speakers who have preceded him. Mr. and Mrs. Speaker Randall will do well not to forget that the high office they hold has its official and social responsibilities. It is not long since there was a lady in high social position in Washington whose petty economies and disregard of social obligations brought shame upon a station which had never been disgraced before. There was a time when the whole city of Washington was scandalized by the fact that all the milk of the White House dairy was haggled and peddled from the back of the White House door, and State dinners were dispensed with. Yet the prodigality of the persons practicing this petty meanness was the scandal of the nation. Speaker Randall is a Democratic Speaker, but there are Democratic traditions here that courtesy, civility and hospitality were characteristics of a Democratic administration. Mr. Speaker Randall cannot call the previous question or enforce the gag law upon the social precedent of his position.

But it costs something to give State dinners, and Mr. Randall is said to be a poor man. Its burden, as a rule, is a great one on the President. He is expected to give State dinners until every diplomat and Congressman of importance has been invited. This is not a bagatelle. The ordinary cost of a State dinner is said to be from $500 to $700, according to the number of plates. A special dinner cannot cost scarcely less than $1,500. The dinner given to Prince Arthur cost that sum, not including the wines. There were twenty-nine courses. The President generally has a head steward trained in the best hotels or restaurant of New York, who takes entire charge of these entertainments. He supplies the table according to the purse.

It may be that Speaker Randall is attempting to imitate the ostentation of Democracy with which Jefferson began his Presidency. One of the first declarations of his administration was "levees are done away." This was an announcement of a startling change from the brilliant assemblies the grand occasions which gave to society, in the days of Washington and Adams, and the deserved title of the Republican court. The society belles of that day rebelled against the arbitrary Democratic mandate. They gathered, in all the elaborate dressing of that day, one afternoon, and passed to the President's house. Jefferson, as was his custom, was at that time taking his horseback ride. He returned, covered with dust, with his spurs on and whip in hand, and immediately proceeded to the "levee room," where he was told that the ladies were in waiting. In his gruff, hearty way he told them that he was glad to receive them, and begged them to remain. The local chroniclers say that the society people seemed ashamed of themselves and mortified at the polite reception which had been given them and they never came again.—*Washington Correspondence.*

A Young Man's Mistake.

It was a gentlemanly young man who remarked wonderingly how a young lady could make herself ridiculous by yielding to the absurd vagaries of fashion. Then the wind caught him by the new style of shirt collar on which his hat rested, and he was obliged to clasp both arms around a telegraph pole in order to keep from being wafted over a neighboring roof.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an old time family medicine, safe and effectual in all cases of Coughs and Colds, as well as most throat and lung affections.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nicholls, John D. Ellsworth, F. Rahm, G. Folsombee, Robert C. Schmertz. Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insist on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FRED. ALTVATER,
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 184

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13. 1877.

Continuation of Special Bargains Now on Counters,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

With purchases made this week in the EASTERN MARKETS, we will open a NEW, CHOICE and SELECT LINE of NOVELTIES, in a general assortment of Goods for all of our numerous Departments, while invoices of goods per Steamer "Illinois" are now opened, consisting of Linens, Damasks, &c., to which we respectfully invite a close and critical examination as to value and prices, being much superior to any previous offering.

At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Water Twist Shirting Muslins.

At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Dark Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, choice new line best Shirting Calicos.
At 6¼c, good yard wide Dark Colored Chintzes.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7 and 8c, best 4-4 Standard Sheetings.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, 10-4 extra heavy Bleached Sheeting Muslins.
At 25c, 11-4 extra heavy Brown Sheeting Muslins.
At 8½c, 4-4, an extra fine Soft-finish Bleached Muslin.

At 25c, Loom Table Linens, Just Received To-day, a Special Bargain, Slightly Imperfect.

At 37½c, Satin Finish Bleached Table Damasks.
At 6¼ and 8c, extra heavy All-Linen Crash for Towels.
At 10 and 12½c, Wide and Very Heavy Plain Twilled Towelings.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, extra size All-Linen Towelings.
At 25c to $1.25, Special Bargains in Imported Towels.
At 37½c, very large Damask Towels, 1¼ yards long.
At 70 and 75c, Complete new line of Madder Tablings.
At 31, 37½c up, short lengths Irish Linens, about ½ real value.
At 87½c, New Turkey Red Damasks, worth $1.25.

At 12 1-2c, Extra Heavy Dark Grey Twilled Flannels, an Extra Bargain.

At 10 and 12½c, heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 15 and 18¾c, heavy Wool Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 20 and 22c, Extra heavy Wool Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 25 and 28c, extra good value in Barred Flannels.
At 30c, special bargain in all-wool Flannels.
At 40c, Dark Blue Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 50c, heavy Double Faced Black Waterproofs.
At 31, 33 and 37½c, heavy wool Cassimeres.
At 62½ and 75c, all-wool Cassimeres and Diagonals, worth $1

At 12 1-2c, New, Cheap and Choice Assortment Plaid and Striped Dress Goods, Seasonable Styles.

At 25 and 30c, newest shades in English Basket Suitings, worth 50c.
At 30, 33 and 37½c, wide double fold Colored and Black Cashmeres.
At 25c, newest shades in Cashmere and Alpaca Brocades.
At 12½c, new and best styles Tycoon Repps.
At 18¾c, choicest shades Colored Cashmeres, worth 25c.
At 20c, leading colors double fold Alpacas, worth 25c.
At 37½c, Sicilian Mohairs and Striped Brocades, just opened.
At 12½c, bargain in Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, bargain in Wool Plaids, worth 22 and 25c.

At 25c, A Special Bargain in Black Alpacas, Superior Lustre and Quality.

At 62½, 70 and 75c, just opened, new line of Colored Cashmeres.
At 80, 85, 90c and $1, very superior value in Colored Cashmeres.
At 50, 62½, 75c and up, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1, assorted shades Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.25 up, all colors in Colored Dress Silks.
At 75c, Silk Irish Poplins, worth $1 75.
At 50, special bargain in all-wool Cashmeres, newest shades.
At 85, 90c and $1, extra good Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, extra value in heavy Black Silks.

At 4 Spools for 19c, Geo. A. Clark's O. N. T., or Ashworth's Best 6 Cord Machine Cotton.

At 5c, a lot of Ladies' Wool Felt Bonnets.
At 12½c, another lot of Ladies' Best Wool Felt Hats.
At 25c, another line of good shapes Wool Felt Hats.
At 12½c, Ladies' Black, Real Silk Windsor Ties.
At 15c, Ladies' Cardinal and Light Green Real Silk Ties.
At 12½c, Stamped F. K. Toilet Sets, worth 50c.
At 50c, Chinchilla and Cloth Leggins, worth $1.50.
At 50c, special bargain in Woven Corsets.
At 62½ and 75c, Infants' Embroidered Chemises, worth $1.50.

At 12 1-2c, No. 30 Twilled All Silk Ribbon in Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Myrtle Green.

At 18¾c, Children's All-linen Slips and Aprons.
At 12½c up, Misses' and Ladies' White and Colored Aprons.
At 6c up, new assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
At 50 to 75c, Trimmed Hats, worth $1.50 to $2.
At $1 and $1.25, Trimmed Hats, worth $2.50 and $3.
At $1 50 and $2, Trimmed Hats, worth $3.40 and $4.
At 12½c, all colors in Woolen Fringes, worth 25c.
At 50c and $1, extra good value in Black and Colored Kids.
At 18¾c, all colors in Woolen Fringes, worth 30c.

At $1.50, Ladies' Heavy Wool Beaver Cloth Sacques.

At $2, Ladies' Heavy Wool Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2.50, Ladies' Extra Cloth Sacques, worth $4.
At $3, Ladies' Cloth Sacques, worth $4.
At $1.60, full size heavy Calico Comforts.
At $3, full size Husk Mattresses.
At $2 25, 11-4 White Wool Blankets.
At $4.50, Ladies' Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $5 and $8.00, Ladies' Matelasse Cloth Sacques.
At $8, Ladies' very fine Cloth Sacques, worth $12.

SPECIAL NOTICE—In addition to the above, on each counter in our popular Departments, we have placed many special good bargains, and are opening New Goods for each. New Prints, New Chintzes, New Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. Special attention is requested to our importations of Irish and Scotch Linen Goods now at hand and opening, which we will offer at unusually low prices.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg
Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg
Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

1877. JANUARY 1877.
Greatly Reduced
PRICES.
MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods!
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks
LATEST STYLES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
FINE FURS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN
All the Above Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 15, 1877.

The week closed on a quiet market, with but moderate demands for loans. The banks are well supplied with loanable funds, and are ready to meet any demand that shall rest upon acceptable paper. But the depressed condition of business, and the caution manifested among business men lead them to put out as little paper as possible. There are, therefore, no special features in the situation, other than heretofore reported.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	115
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	112¾	10-40's	111¾
" 1868	109¾	Currency 6's	122¼
" 1881 new	113¾	New 5 per cents	113¾
6-20's 1867	113¾	10-40's coupons	111¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	60
L. C. & I. C.	62	Toledo & Wabash	4
C. C. & I. C.	93	Harlem	138
St. Paul	19¾	Adams Express	101¾
Do. Pref	41¾	American Express	57
Lake Shore	68¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	85
Do. Central	48¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85¾
Northwestern com.	35¾	Quicksilver	16
Do. Pref	61¾	Pacific Mail	40¾
Rock Island	101¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	39¾	Mt. Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	74¾	N. J. Central	96
Delaware, L. & W.	76¾	Del. & Hudson	72

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 48¾	Cen. Trans(B)	75¾
Reading (S)	19¾	Empire So. (B)	68¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	140	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (S)	105
Oil Creek (B)	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B	86
Lehigh Valley (B	49	N. Pacific bonds (A	15¼

NEW YORK, January 13, 1877.

Money 4@7, closing at 6@7; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $339,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $578,000. The clearings were $56,000,000. Sterling was firm at 483¼@485. Gold opened at 106¾ and closed at 106¾, the extremes of the day. The carrying rates were 4 to 7 per cent. gold per annum and 1-16 per cent. until Monday. The sentiment in regard to gold has changed somewhat since this day week. Dealings in Government bonds have been on an unusually large scale, and some prominent financial institutions here and on the Pacific Coast have taken bonds by the million for investment. Silver bars, greenbacks $1.31 and gold $1.24; silver coin 1.24½. Silver is quoted in London today at 57 5-16 pence per ounce.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$ 627,700
Specie, increase	1,366,600
Legal tenders, increase	1,759,700
Deposits, increase	3,084,700
Circulation, increase	13,900
Reserve, increase	2,355,125

Governments were active and strong. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm in the late afternoon dealings. State bonds were quiet and steady. The stock market was strong and higher, and prices made a general advance of ½ per cent. during the day, the leading features being Western Union, Michigan Central and Lake Shore, but there was a reaction of from ¼ to ½ per cent. in the general list towards the close under sales to realize profits. Michigan Central fell off from 49 to 48¾, Lake Shore from 69 to 68¾, Western Union from 75¼ to 74¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 77 to 76¾, New Jersey Central from 36½ to 45¾, and Illinois Central from 62½ to 62¼. New York Central was strong and advanced to 103¾ in final sales. The market closed dull, but strong, for Michigan Central and Western Union. The rest of the list was steady. The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were 122,300 shares, of which 5,500 were New York Central, 27,000 Lake Shore, 2,300 St. Pauls, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 39,000 Western Union, 10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,000 New Jersey Central, 29,000 Michigan Central, and 1,000 Illinois Central.

The Fourth National Bank has notified the Stock Exchange that its capital has been reduced by the directors from $5,000,000 to $3,750,000.

The Stock Exchange added to the regular list of securities dealing at the exchange the certificate receipts of the Purchasing Committee or the trustees of the Wabash Railway Company, to be called "Wabash Railway Purchasing Committee receipts." These receipts will be dealt in as representing the subscriptions to stock of the new Wabash Railway Company.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 114; 5-20s '65, 109¾; do. '65 new, 101; do. '67, 112¾; do. '68, 115; new 5s, 112¾; new 4½s, 108; 10-40s, 112¾; do. coupons, 113¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 45; do. new, 43¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; do preferred, 21¾; Pacific Mail, 39¾; Marposa, 6¾; do. preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 101¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85¾; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 56; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17¾; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 49¾; Lake Shore, 54¾; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 60; Illinois Central, 62½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 35¾; do preferred, 56; C. C. C. & I., 93; New Jersey Central, 35¾; Rock Island, 101; St. Paul, 19¾; do. preferred, 51¾; Toledo & Wabash, 4; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 3½; do. preferred, 15½; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 7¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 76¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16; Missouri Pacific, 2½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3; Burington & Quincy, 174; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 106¾; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific land grants, 100¼; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94¾.

LONDON, January 12—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000. Consols, 94 15-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes, 106f 5c.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 13, 1877.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The general situation has not changed much during the past week; business continues very dull, and prices, both for the raw article and the product were weak, and as compared with the date of our last general report, are lower. All or nearly so of the Combination refineries are stopped, the natural result of which will be to stimulate the product and weaken the raw article, by cutting down the production in the one case and diminishing the consumption in the other. There is no export demand whatever for refined, owing in part to ice embargo at both Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the home trade demand has also fallen off somewhat, hence the action of the Combination in curtailing production in order to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of stock. We are in hopes, however, that there will be a reaction before long, and the action of the Combination to which reference has just been made, is calculated to bring about the desired result. As in regard to the raw article, there is but little that is important to report; the consumption has fallen off considerably, and with no diminution in the production, it follows that the supply must be accumulating, and in this and other respects, the situation at the present writing is unfavorable to the producer.

Receipts crude from January 1st, to date, 33,000 bbls; same time last year, 3,646 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 27,467 bbls; same time, 1876, 3,279 bbls.

The Crude market was dull to-day, with out little change in prices. United certificates quoted at 83,55 at 87¾, and immediate shipment at $3,72½@3.73.

Refined continues quiet and unchanged; seaboard price nominal at 27c. The price to home trade buyers is unchanged at 24¾ by the car load, and 1a2c additional for smaller lots.

Oil Barrels continue very dull, but prices remain as last quoted; city make, $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. Craig	Miller & W	547

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Bbls.
American Oil Works..Brough, McK. & Co	1,899

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 13, 1877.

The leading merchandise markets continue moderately active, but devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice. Flour continues very firm. Coffee is still tending upward, while Refined Sugars are weak and declining. The hog products are reported easier but unchanged. Butter dull. Cheese in fair demand and steady.

APPLES—Selling at $1a1.75 per bbl in a jobbing way, for good to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 32a40c per gallon in kegs, and 45a55c in small packages.

BUTTER—The supply continues in excess of present wants, and prices are weak, with but little call for common grades. Prime to choice rolls, 28a30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4¼a5c; choice inside and covers, 4¾; inferior and mixed, as 4¾; crooked, 2¾; color and quality.

BEANS—Still quoted at $1.75a2 per bu to the wholesale trade, and $2a2.25 in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime new crop navies.

CRANBERRIES—$6all per bbl.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory reported steady at 14a14½c to wholesale bugeres and 15a15¾ in a jobbing way. Fancy brands quoted at 18 for 'Young America' and 17 for 'Nutmegs.'

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $1at per bbl—barrels included.

CRANBERRIES—Are firm and higher; we now quote at $9all ₱ bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no demand deserving of the name, and prices are nominal at 4a5c for Apples and 4a5c for halved Peaches.

DRIED PEAS—$1.50a1.75 ₱ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—7¾a8c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very light, while of pickeled there is no scarcity but there is not much call for them; former quotable at 34a35 and latter at 23a25c.

FLOUR—Continues very firm, and some dealers claim, in justice to themselves, they should put prices up higher, that flour is lower here relatively than at the source of supply. Good to choice brands of red winter and spring wheat flours, $7,25a7,50; ambers, $7,75a8; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8,50a8,50. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very firm, and while there has been no further advance here, the bean is tending upward on the seaboard. Refined Sugars have been reduced another eighth of a cent by refiners, making a ¼c within the week. A. Thomson & Co., of New Orleans, report that market firmer for Sugar and quiet for Molasses.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11¾a12
Crushed	13¾	Standard C	10¾a11
Granulated	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¾a11¾
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9¾a10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	30
Prime	25	Second Grade	28
Fair	24	Third Grade	26
Java	34	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	62a65c
Prime new crop N. O	58a60c
Fair new crop N. O	55a56c

GRAIN—There is very little Wheat coming forward, excepting that consigned to the mills, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $1,45a 1,45 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, do. amber and white, $1.47a1.50. The Oat market continues dull, and with a fair supply and light demand, prices are weak but as yet not quotably lower; mixed, 32a34c; white, 33a40c. Rye Corn is again offering more freely, and is not thereby curtailing shipments, and with scant offerings and a good demand, trade was active, cattle selling just about as fast as they arrived, and that, too, at an advance of ¼ to a ¾ of a cent ₱ lb. While there was a rather small attendance of country buyers, both Philadelphia and New York were pretty well represented, and the supply of shipping grades was ample to meet the demand, hence sellers had no difficulty in establishing the advance; moreover, in addition to the light offerings here, the supply at Buffalo was scant and there was no decline at Chicago, both of which tended to stimulate our market by causing buyers to buy more freely than they would otherwise have done.

It is worthy of notice that the course of the market for some weeks past has been contrary to the expectations of dealers generally; it was thought that the sharp advance in prices last month would largely increase the arrivals and that a reaction would be sure to follow, but during the time in question the supply has scarcely been equal to the demand, and prices, instead of going back, are higher than ever. We quote as follows:

Yellow Corn	44c
Mixed Corn	43c
Yellow Oats	33½c
Mixed Oats	32c
No. 1 Timothy Hay	$16
No. 2 Timothy Hay	$14
Mixed Hay	$13
Clover Hay	$12
Hay, Hack & S	$12
Rye Straw	$12
Oat Straw	$8,50
Bulk Meats	5¾a6c
Bacon	7¾a8c
Hams	13
Shoulders	8
Lard, prime leaf, tes	13¾
Do.	Hfbbls 13¾
Do.	bkts 13¾
Do.	3 lb cadies 14
Do.	5 lb " 14¼
Do.	3 lb pails 14¾
Do.	5 lb " 14¾
Do.	6 lb do 15
Pigs feet (half bbls	4 20
Do. (kegs)	1 75
Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 13, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week	Last week
Cattle	354 cars	467 cars
Hogs	191 "	210 "
Sheep	25 "	29 "
Total	570 "	706 "

CATTLE.

Of the 354 cars reported for the past week, 234 cars were through and 120 cars local against 299 cars of through, and 168 cars of local preceding week.

The supply this week was comparatively light, owing in part to the snow storms rendering transportation very difficult and thereby curtailing shipments, and with scant offerings and a good demand, trade was active, cattle selling just about as fast as they arrived, and that, too, at an advance of ¼ to a ¾ of a cent ₱ lb. While there was a rather small attendance of country buyers, both Philadelphia and New York were pretty well represented, and the supply of shipping grades was ample to meet the demand, hence sellers had no difficulty in establishing the advance; moreover, in addition to the light offerings here, the supply at Buffalo was scant and there was no decline at Chicago, both of which tended to stimulate our market by causing buyers to buy more freely than they would otherwise have done.

It is worthy of notice that the course of the market for some weeks past has been contrary to the expectations of dealers generally; it was thought that the sharp advance in prices last month would largely increase the arrivals and that a reaction would be sure to follow, but during the time in question the supply has scarcely been equal to the demand, and prices, instead of going back, are higher than ever. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,200a1,600 steers	6,00a6,25
Prime 1,200a1,400 steers	5,25a5,75
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,75a5,00
Fair 1 0.0a1,050 steers	4,25a4,50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3,00a4,00
Stockers 700a900 lbs	3,00a3,75

SHEEP.

The run was not quite up to that of last week, but the supply was fully equal to the demand, from which it is evident that the market was no better; on the contrary, salesmen generally reported prices firm at ¼ to ¾ lower, and even at the decline trade was not as active as it was last week, although we have had many a worse market, and, that too, within the past two or three months. Butchers generally report a very light consumption of mutton, that fresh pork and poultry are to a very considerable extent taking its place, and consequently fewer sheep are required. Unless the arrivals should be very light, we do not look for prices to rule higher and with an oversupply, decline is almost inevitable, and (as already intimated) it will not take as many to glut the market now as it would have done a couple of months ago, for the reason that there is not the same demand now that there was then. We quote as follows:

Extra 115a130 lbs	6,00a6,25
Extra 95a100 lbs	5,25a5,50
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,50a4,75
Fair 75a80 lbs	3,75a4,00
Common 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,25

HOGS

There was a better feeling in the market to-day for good heavy Yorkers, with prices from 10 to 12½c higher as compared with yesterday, but there was no improvement in heavy weights (better known as Philadelphia hogs), and in the afternoon there were some half a dozen car loads left over unsold. Pigs or light Yorkers continue very dull, the inquiry being chiefly for heavy weights, and we would advise those of our readers who have these pigs or half-fatted hogs, as the case may be, to keep them at home until the; are in better condition for market. We quote:

Philadelphia Hogs	7,00a7,25
Heavy Smooth Yorkers	6,75a6,90
Pigs or Light Yorkers	5,90a6,00

Large Sale of Wheat.

The largest single sale of wheat ever recorded in commercial history was lately made in California. The lot comprised 18,000 tons or 300,000 centals, and with 2,000 tons additional constituted this year's crop of a single ranch of 10,000 acres lying in the valley of the Sacramento River. The price was $1.65 (gold) per bushel, delivered at Princeton Landing, equal to $1.80 laid down on the wharf at Francisco. The proceeds of this sale amounted to $648,000, and the quantity was sufficient to load 12 or 13 large-sized ships.

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The market is a little unsettled, without reaching a point of radical change. As before noted, the failure of manufacturers to establish an advance on goods in such proportion as will give a margin at the present price of wool, compels great caution in purchasing, and a few mills which have no large section of early bought material can be run to advantage. The demand, therefore, does not come in good shape, and is not well distributed over the market. Holders are somewhat divided in opinion, and where one may still disposed to preserve a firm tone and refuse all negotiations looking to a concession, others consider the property of offering somewhat easier terms as a probable inducement for increased orders. Especially is this the case on the low grades of California and Texas, the shading noted by us some two or three weeks ago having failed to attract attention. Foreign clothing wools slow, and carpet stock not very active, though some few buyers have been feeling around lately.

The sales reported during the past week embrace 20,000 lbs XX Ohio at 47c; 10,000 lbs X and XX at 45@47c; 15,000 lbs X at 42c; 3,000 lbs X at 42½c; 3,000 lbs medium unwashed Indiana at 35c; 20,000 lbs X Ohio, 15,000 lbs Ohio, 1,500 lbs black Ohio, 5,000 lbs combing, 6,000 lbs fair, 5,000 lbs Michigan unwashed, 6,000 lbs low Wisconsin, 30 bags extra pulled, 31 bags super, 11 do No. 1 on private terms; 20,000 lbs Western Texas at 25@26c; 5,000 lbs do. on private terms; 28,000 lbs spring California at 25½@31c; 100 bags Colorado, 2,000 lbs do, 114 bales Dunskot and 50 bags Australian on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

[By Telegraph.]

Boston.

BOSTON, January 13.—Wool more active; X and XX 45@49c; medium and No. 1 do 42@46c; Michigan fleeces in fair demand at 44@45c; combing and delaine unchanged; washed 44@50c; unwashed 37@41c; pulled in better demand; good choice supers 46@50c; low very dull.

The Breadstuffs Market from a Chicago Stand-point.

A gentleman in from Owatonna, Minn., reports that the millers are paying $1.15 per bu for No. 2 wheat in that place, which, with 21c per bu freight, would make it nearly $1,40 in Chicago. Two of the leading mills in the State, located at Minneapolis, have 'shut down,' satisfied that there will not be wheat enough to supply the millers of that section till next harvest, and can run more cheaply in the spring than now. Another gentleman reported they are paying $1,24 per bu for 57-lb wheat all along the St. Paul line, and that there is quite a pressure at some points for seed wheat. These things point to light receipts of wheat here and in Milwaukee through the winter and look as if the remarks of the English authority we quoted yesterday will be justified by the facts. It is estimated by usually well-informed parties that at least two-thirds of the surplus of wheat in the Northwest has been already marketed. Of course it should not be forgotten that the present price of wheat in this market is unusually high for this time of the year. The money of the East and West has come hither to invest in it, in preference to other places, and so our market has been forced up above the point at which shipments can be made forward, but the people to the west of us are holding it relatively higher than we are, and Chicago is not, therefore, on the extreme. The worst thing about the deal in this city is a widespread impression that the market is manipulated up and down to suit the interests of a small but powerful combination, and that people with small capital are equally liable to lose it on either side.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1877.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,29a1,29¾ cash; $1,30¾ February; $1,32½ March; No. 3 $1,15; rejected 99c@$1. Corn firmer; 44c cash; 44½c February; 45½c March; rejected 38c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 35½c cash; 35¾c February; 36¼c March. Rye firm at 72½c. Barley heavy at 60½c cash; 62c March.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17,35 cash; $17,50a17,55 February; $17,85 March. Lard in fair demand; $11,12½a11,15 February; $11,32½a11,35½ March. Bulk meats quiet at 6¼a8¾a8¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1,07.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Flour: moderate demand; receipts 5,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,75a9; common to good $5,50a6; good to choice $6,05a8,50; fancy white wheat extra $6,20a8,75; extra Ohio $5,90a7,75; St. Louis $6a9. Rye flour steady; $4,50a5,20. Corn meal steady; western $2,75a3,10. Wheat higher; receipts 7,500; No. 2 Milwaukee in store nominally $1,36; afloat Chicago store $1,43; rejected spring $1,25. Rye firm; western 84a88c. Barley and Malt steady. Corn: old quiet; receipts 8,000 bush., mixed new no grade 58½c; mixed steam new 58¼a59½c. Oats firm; receipts 23,000 bush., western mixed and State 42a52c. Hay firm; 80c. Hops unchanged. Groceries quiet. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 15c; refined 27c, cases 30c. Tallow, naphtha 14½c. Rosin quiet; 47a47½c. Rosin quiet; $2,45a2,55. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 29a30c; California 28a29c; common 24a28c. Wool dull; 22a40c, unwashed 12a 31c; Texas 13a28c. Pork steady; $17,75. Beef quiet; middles unsettled l. c. western 9 1-4c; city 9½c. Lard unsettled; prime steam $11,20a11,25. Butter: choice steady; others unchanged; western 14a30c. Cheese firm; 7a 14c. Whisky quiet; $1,14.

Metals — Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake 19 1-4a19¾c. Iron: Scotch pig dull at $35,25a27; American dull and heavy at 19a21,50; Russian sheet 10½a11c gold. Nails unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour strong, buoyant and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 western and other red $1,43 to $1,45; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,36a1,38; Penna. red $1,55a1,57. Corn: western excited higher; mixed old 59½c; new 59a59½c. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye quiet and steady; 70a75c. Clover seed quiet and steady; 14½a15c. Provisions firm, quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet, steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 12¾a 12¾c; refined nominally at 27c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal; $1,12. Receipts: wheat, 500; corn, 43,500. Shipments: corn, 4,000.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Petroleum dull; refined 27c; crude 16¾c. Clover seed active at $14,50a15. Flour firm; Minnesota family $6,75a7,40. Wheat firm; western red $1,40a1,44; amber $1,50a1,53. Rye 78c. Corn: demand steady; white 56¾c; yellow new 56a56½c. Oats firm; western mixed 40a43c. Pork: $18. Lard: $11,25. Whisky: western $1,07. Butter quiet; 18a22c. Cheese in fair demand; 13¾a 14¾c. Eggs unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady and in good demand. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat stronger; red $1,45a1,50. Corn dull at 44a45c. Oats firm at 34a39c. Rye quiet at 81a82c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in good demand at lower rates; $17,50. Lard in fair demand; steam 11c; kettle 12a12¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾a6 3-4c; short rib 8 3-4c; short clear 9c. Bacon dull at 7 3-4a10c. Green meats in fair demand; shoulders 6½c; short clear $8,35. Hams 9a 9 1-4c; latter 11 1-2a12c. Whisky firm; $1,06. Butter dull and unchanged.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 13.—Refined petroleum 52¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton steady; 7a7¼d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Amer'n sold 7,000. California wheat average 10s 11d; Club 11s 1da11s 4d; red western spring No. 2 to 1 10s4a10s 9d; winter 10s 6da11s. Flour 24s2a28s. Corn 27a29s. Oats 3s3½a. Pork 71s. Refined petroleum 19½d; spirits 13s 1½d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour active; super western $4,25a5,40. Wheat active; No. 2 red fall $1,55a1,56½. Oats dull; 33¾c. Corn steady; 40a. Rye firm; 75a78c. Barley unchanged. Whisky firm; $1,07. Pork dull; $17,50. Lard dull; $10,75. Bulk meats quiet; 6¼a8¾a8¾c. Bacon dull and nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour steady and in good demand. Wheat opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,36; No. 2 $1,31, No. 3 $1,29½. Corn steady; No. 2 44c. Oats higher at 34¾a35c. Rye quiet; No. 1 74½c. Barley steady and in fair demand; No. 2 spring January 84c; February 81½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm; extra $5a5,50; family $5,75a6,75; fancy $7,50a8. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; 44c. Rye dull; 80c. Oats firm; white 46c; mixed 37c. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon nominal. Lard dull; tierce 12c; kegs 12 3-4c. Whisky quiet at $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1,42; No. 1 white Michigan $1,45; extra white Michigan $1,50; amber $1,47 1-2; No. 3 red $1,32. Corn steadier; high mixed 45c; No. 2 44½c; white 40c; Michigan 37; rejected 30c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 13.— Flour firm; superfine $5,50; Wisconsin and Michigan extra family $6,25a7,50; Illinois $7a9,00; St. Louis $7a9,50. Corn unchanged. Oats in fair demand.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,55; No. 2 $1,45; No. 2 red Wabash $1,48; extra white Michigan $1,65. Corn: western mixed steady at 58c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Corn firm; white 55a70c. Sugar firm; inferior 5 1-2a7c; common to good common 7¼a7 3-4c; yellow clarified 9 1-2a10¼c. Molasses firm; common 35c; centrifugal 25a37c; fair 38a40c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cotton firm at 12¾c; sales 2,800 bales; receipts 11,000; shipments 3,200. Corn unchanged.

Petroleum.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Petroleum steady and demand fair; s. w. 110 test 27c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton firm; 13a13 5-16c; futures closed fairly steady; January 13 5-32; February 13¾; March 13 15-32c; April 11 11-16.

CHARLESTON, January 13. — Cotton steady; middlings 12 3-4c; net receipts 2,249 bales; sales 1,000; exports to Great Britain 1,781; continent 1,670.

MOBILE, January 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 3,487 bales; sales 1,500.

SAVANNAH, January 13—Cotton quiet; middlings 12 3 4c; net receipts 2,569 bales; gross receipts 2,582; sales 9,00; exports to Great Britain 2,828; exports coast 536.

GALVESTON, January 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12 3-4c; net receipts 288 bales; sales 1,068; exports coast 9.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 13—Cattle: receipts 600 head; shipments 2,600; market active and steady; firm for choice; others dull; stockers sold at 3½c; medium to good shipping $4,15a4,75; choice to extra shipping $4,80a5,20. Hogs: receipts 10,000 head; shipments 430; market dull and steady; inferior and medium $5,75a5,80; shipping $6,40a6,80; packing $6,10a6,30. Sheep: receipts 200 head; market dull.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Hogs steady; packing nominally at $5,75a6,10. Cattle firm; choice to fancy steers $5,50; good double $5.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Hogs dull; common $5,30a,5,80; fair to good light $5,90a6,35; heavy packing $6,40a6,70; choice held higher, good many unsold.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Business was moderate with commission houses. The cotton goods market continues strong, with an upward tendency, and several additional makes of brown sheetings, drills, &c., are advanced. Dark prints are in good demand, and scarce. Medium, fancy and shirting prints are in fair request. Light weight cassimeres are fairly active.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hay, J Graham; 8 bdls forks, P H Laufman; 1 pkg butter, T G Wallace; 4 do, J F Bradshaw; 80 do, 10 do syrup, Voigt, M & Co; 15 kegs p barley, 25 bxs farina, 15 bbls meal, 4 d hogs, 9 bxs butter, Dilworth Bros; 60 cases matches, 30 bxs soap, T C Jenkins; 7 bags bw flour, McElane & A; 4 barrels beans, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 cases tobacco, Watt L & Co; 10 do, Haworth & D; 22 kegs a butter, J Fechendorf; 50 bbls flour, J Porterfield; 100 boxes cheese, P Duff & Son; 45 pkgs lard, W B Hays; 82 bbls tumblers, B H Rubee; 2 cars potatoes, H Stone; 1 car flour, Jenkins Bro; 1 do, R W Mcconnell; 1 do, Wallace, D & Bro; 1 do, E H Myers; 6 cases bbew, J H Philips; 25 bxs soap, J S Dilworth; 25 bbls crackers, Kramer A V; 3 bxs drugs, B L Fahnestock; 10 do cheese, P Schlegel; 20 bales rags, Valley P Mills; 1 car heading, B D Moore; 30 bbls shafts, M McWhinney.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—50 bbls oil, J Dalzell; 10 palli tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 hhd do, W & D Rinehart; 5 pkgs do, G Kaufman; 15 bbls whiskey, D & Bro; 1 do, J Dunseath; 41 bgs potatoes, P McAllister; hf car hay, Elwood & McC; 1 car staves, E F Eberly; 1 do, C Albright; 1 do, W C Streit; 1 do, F Kobar; 1 do, Ann Depp; 100 bxs soap 50 do candles 25 bbls oil, P Duff & Son, 30 do, Paine A & Co; 5 do 1 do, G G Penhorn; 10 bbls beans, P Crowe; 1 bbl do, Thos Swank W Danner; 10 bbls whisky, Rowe, R & Co; 35 do molasses, A Kirkpatrick; 20 do 10 hhds sugar, S S Wertz; 61 bales to corn, R Hay; 1 do, Ann Depp; 2 bbls oil, R E Sellers; 15 hhds sugar, Dilworth Bros; 16 kgs tripe, W B Hays; 2 tons hay, Hack & S; 1 do, Wm Graham; 2 bbls oil, R E Sellers; 15 hhds sugar, Dilworth Bros; 16 kgs tripe, W B Hays; 2 tons hay, Hack & S; 1 do flour, R Rae; 1 do cooperage, W C & J M Taylor; 2 do wood, J Fletcher; 6 bags corn, J P Baldwin; 83 hides, J Wofle; 1 do butter, W F Criswell; 1 do, G McFerron; 1 do, W Creese; 1 do; J Clarkson; 1 bbl mdse, R & W M Hyde; 2 cars coal, G C Grier & Co; 2 do coal, J Fletcher.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do oats, D G Stewart; 1 do, W B Chester; 1 do barley, McHenry & H.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Totten & Co m	1	Caughey & H m	8
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O & F	1	Isabella Fur	10
Laughlin & Co	1	Diley Fur	1
King G W m	1	Brown & Co	2
S. B & Co	4	Zug & Co m	1
Graff B & Com	5		
Total			30

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Lewis O & F	11	Isabella Fur	10
Laughlin & Co	1	Nimick & Co m	7
JMoorhead m	3	Zug & Co m	1
Graff B & Com	5	A Ibraim m	1
Lewis D & Co s	1	Lewis O & F m	1
Carnegie & Co m	3		
Total			45

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SCHOMAKER & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. SCHOMAKER having sold and transferred his interest in said partnership to his copartners, GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM and OTIS SHEPARD.

WM. SCHOMAKER,
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.

Pittsburgh, January 10, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP

Having purchased the entire interest of WM. SCHOMAKER in the firm of SCHOMAKER & CO., we have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of LANGENHEIM & SHEPARD, and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,

GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing between the undersigned under the style of Bakewell & Marthens, in the Printing and Bookbinding business in this day dissolved by limitation.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF A. C. BAKEWELL & CO.,

heretofore existing between Allan C. Kerr and the firm of Bakewell & Marthens, (consisting of Allan C. Bakewell and John F. Marthens) is this day d

HOME NEWS.

Falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, rainy and stormy weather, probably succeeded by rising barometer and winds shifting to colder northerly, are indicated for to-day.

Notice.

The GAZETTE route formerly delivered by Charles Edwards on the South Side has been sold and transferred to J. E. Glasgow, who will attend to it and serve our patrons in that portion of the city. All collections will be made by Mr. Glasgow, who is alone authorized to receive outstanding claims. Parties failing to get their paper for a day or two will please leave word and their address at West's grocery store on Carson street, Alderman Mercer's office, or at 1801 or 1813 Carson street, and they will be promptly served.

The GAZETTE in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, served by Mr. Shafer, has been transferred to William Kemper. Our subscribers will please pay to Mr. Kemper amounts due. Mr. Shafer has no more connection with this office, and is prohibited from collecting.

Amusements.

"Forbidden Fruit" will be played at Library Hall this evening by the Boucicault Comedy Company.

At the Opera House Charlotte Thompson will appear in "Court and Stage" as *Nell Gwynne.*

Cutting Affray.

Josie Reynolds, *alias* Josie Mansfield, went into a low dive on Wood street, just above Water, on Saturday night, and got into a quarrel with another woman of like proclivities as herself. The row resulted in Reynolds cutting her antagonist with a razor, making a fearful gash the whole length of her face. Josie was arrested and is held for a hearing to-day a week, to await the result of the woman's injuries, which are considered serious.

THE WAITER GIRLS.

Stevens Throws up the Sponge—The Way the Girls are Paid.

In Saturday's GAZETTE the arrest of Charley Stevens for the employment of waiter girls in his saloon was mentioned, and the fact that the Mayor intended to make an information against him for every day he employed the girls in that capacity. As was intimated, this thing of every day arrest, might become monotonous, not to say unprofitable, and so, it seems, Mr. Stevens considered it. On Saturday the girls were still in his employ, but not to carry beer, simply being there as "sitters."

There are now three saloons in the city where girls are employed in the same way, viz: at Stevens & Hancocks, the "Three Sisters," and a saloon on Market street.

These girls are not paid a salary, but receive a commission on every order that they give. They, therefore, use all their arts to the accomplishment of the purpose of getting every one who comes in to drink as much as possible, provided, of course, that the order goes through them. This fact, in itself, is reprehensible enough, but when to it is added that of solicitation in other ways, it looks very much as if the ordinance was defective in a very essential particular. It is undoubtedly true that some—possibly many—of these girls are compelled to adopt this manner of gaining a living; yet it is no less true that the majority are anything but pure in thought or action. If law, which is supposed to be for the protection of humanity and the preservation of peace and morality, allows open violation of both the latter, as is claimed by those who oppose the ordinance, then the law should be changed.

LENKNER'S DEATH SENTENCE.

Judge Stowe Makes the Announcement of the Prisoner's Doom.

Henry Lenkner, who was convicted of the murder of his partner, Henry Schafer, heard his death sentence pronounced by Judge Stowe in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday morning. The death penalty was pronounced at the opening of the Court, about half past nine o'clock. There were but few persons in the Court room at the time. His Honor, in pronouncing sentence, said that in view of the circumstances of the case it did not become him to make any extended remarks. The finger of Providence had pointed plainly to the prisoner as the guilty man that the jury could not have done other wise than return the verdict they did, and in this verdict the Court acquiesced. The attendants, attorneys and all in the court room then arose, and remained standing while Judge Stowe solemnly announced the prisoner's doom.

Lenkner was very neatly attired in a black suit and evidently had gotten himself up with special care for the scene. He manifested no emotion during the proceedings, but as the sentence "hanged by the neck until you are dead" fell upon his ears he closed his eyes, as if to shut out the horrid vision of the scene that would be made by the terrible words. He was immediately taken back to jail and walked from the Court room with a firm and steady tread. His actions throughout indicated that he either had steeled himself for the fatal ordeal, or was utterly devoid of sensibility.

Lenkner's only hope now is through the Board of Pardons, as his counsel have taken no exception to the Court's rulings, and the case will not be taken to the Supreme Court.

METHODIST PARSONS IN LUCK

How the Legislature Secured a Goodly Supply of Methodist Orthodoxy for this Session.

"I see," said the scribe to a leading member of the Legislature on Saturday, after exchanging the compliments of the season, "I see you have two good Methodist divines to furnish the supply of orthodoxy for you this session. Isn't that a little singular."

"Yes, it is a little odd, but it was brought about in a peculiar way."

"How was that?"

"Well, I don't care if I do tell you. Generally, you know, the Legislature divides the honors—

"And the emoluments, too," the scribe could not but interject.

"Yes, and the emoluments, so as to give each denomination a chance. Last year in the House we had Rev. Mr. Clarke, a Methodist, as our chaplain. Clarke is a splendid fellow—so kind to the boys; goes out after any of them who happen to liquidate overmuch at any time, is genial and courteous to all and makes the most unique, freshest and original kind of prayer. Everybody liked him. Well, this year, when it was privately announced that Rev. Dr. Holmes, another Methodist, was to be appointed chaplain of the Senate Mr. Clarke naturally concluded his lease had expired. He came to me and mentioned the matter, and I told him perhaps it could be fixed. I then asked the Speaker of the House, Mr. Myers, to re-appoint him, but the Speaker hesitated. He thought it wouldn't do to have a Methodist in the same way, viz: at Stevens & Hancocks, the "Three Sisters," and a saloon on Market street. do to have a Methodist in the same way, viz: at Stevens & Hancocks, the "Three Sisters," and a saloon on Market street.

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Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stoves and Ranges.

S. S. MARVIN & CO., 91 and 93 Liberty street, and 18 Fifth ave.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE RIVERMEN'S WATERLOO.

An Unprecedented Destruction of Property.

A Million and a Half of Dollars Swallowed Up.

The Flood's Work in the Monongahela—The River Swept from Bank to Bank—A Terrible Blow to the Coal Interests of Pittsburgh—What the Ice Did Above and Below the City.

The winter of 1876-7 will be long remembered by steamboatmen as the most disastrous to their interests on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers ever known. The long continued cold weather had frozen the rivers as a general thing from bank to bank, and the solid fields of ice attained a thickness of from fourteen to twenty-four inches. Then heavy snow storms one after another prevailed, until the earth was covered with a mantle of congealed water to an average depth of twenty inches, packed solid. The rivermen had, therefore, been anticipating for two or three weeks back great loss when the break-up came. For a rise of temperature would be certain, on account of the melting of the snow, and consequent flooding of rivers, to carry out the heavy fields of ice with a rush before the sun would have time to weaken the solid blocks. The winter of 74-5 gave us more intensely cold weather than we have had this winter, but it was not of so long continuance, nor did so much snow fall. The "break-up," therefore, while it entailed considerable loss along portions of the Ohio, did not cause the same amount of apprehension that the one of this winter awakened.

The losses by this disaster, unlike other large and general losses, fall principally upon individuals. The larger portion of the $1,500,000 of loss is from sunken coal and coal barges, as mentioned, and on this class of property no insurances is ever carried, the underwriters considering it to be a species of property in which it does not pay to take risks. The effects of the flood will be, therefore, much more seriously felt than if the loss was mitigated by being more widely divided.

On yesterday week a rise in the temperature caused the much dreaded thaw to commence, and from then on the rivermen on the nettles of anxiety. During Sunday night it commenced raining, and it was thought the end of the suspense was near. Before daylight of Monday it had turned cold again, and the rising was checked. Up to Thursday the thermometer remained quite modestly below the freezing point, and those interested experienced a brief breathing spell. By Thursday night, it having been raining and thawing during the day, it became evident that the thaw would really break up, with a full river. This belief was strengthened by news that the rain in the regions of the upper Monongahela was much heavier than it was here. The rivermen gathered in the neighborhood of their property and began discussing ways and means for averting or mitigating the impending disaster. On Friday it was the intention to set several boats at work cutting the ice in and about and below the harbor. The day, however, was much cooler than was Thursday, and continued so during the night. The thaw, boatmen were allayed, and they delayed the work, under the impression that there was no immediate danger, as they thought the ice above was too solid to break up during such weather.

THE DISASTER HERALDED.

Saturday morning, however, came news from Greensboro that the ice was thawing there, and that a break-up was momentarily expected. From further up the valley the reports were the same, and as the rains had been very heavy, and that the rivers were swelling. Once more the news stirred up the river men to activity, and the work of clearing the harbor was commenced. The Jim Brown was set to work cutting the ice in Pool No. 1, while the Enterprise and two or three tugs worked in the harbor below the dam. Other boats were also engaged in the same business below the city. The idea was to cut the ice so that when the gorges from above came down they would meet with no opposition here, and in a measure pass harmlessly by. Before night, however, it became evident that it would be impossible to clear the river in time, and the greatest anxiety prevailed.

The amount of property endangered was enormous. In the Monongahela from its mouth to Greensboro the head of slack water, 110 miles above the city, there are seventy steamboats, tow and passenger, worth in the aggregate over one million dollars. Besides these there were nearly 800 coal boats and barges, worth at least half a million dollars. To these barges was about 15,000,000 bushels of coal, aggregating in value nearly one million two hundred thousand dollars. Then there were dry docks, coal tipples, and other works endangered valued at say $500,000; making the total value of endangered property to be about $3,500,000 and $4,000,000—an immense sum. Of these seventy steamers, forty-two were tied up at the city wharf. The names of these were the Little Giant, My Choice, Coal Valley, B. No. 2, Reindeer, No. 2, Jos. A. Stoner, Hunter No. 2, J. N. Camden, Charley Brown, Iron City, Reindeer, Mary Ann, Simpson Horner, Oakland, Sam. Clarke, Baltic, Bengal Tiger, Coal City, Wellsworth, Smoky City, J. B. Williams, Sam. Miller, Josh Cook, Resolute, Charley McDonald, Stella, Fearless, Michigan, Storm, Jos. Walton, Tom. Rees, Jos. Gilmore, Dyer, Whale, Horner No. 2, Mountain, George Roberts, Jos. Warner, Bob Connell, Seven Sons, J. D. Johnson, John Snowden.

There were also ten model barges lying at the wharf, in addition to numerous coal boats and barges iadened and empty, tied up at different points. Below the second channel pier of the Smithfield street bridge was a large fleet of heavily loaded coal barges, so situated that if they did break loose they must inevitably sweep the wharf from end to end.

THE CRASH BEGINS.

At two o'clock Saturday afternoon the intelligence came that the ice had broken at Greensboro. The news lengthened the faces of the rivermen, and caused redoubled activity. At which steam had not already been raised were fired up, and the black, dense smoke from their towering stacks as they lay in a long row side by side at the wharf, shed a gloom over the surrounding atmosphere that was reflected in the faces of the anxious owners. At four o'clock telegrams from Brownsville announced that the gorge had broken there and swept everything before it. From that time on at brief intervals dispatches from above gave news of accumulating loss and a still-coming thaw. The rivermen all through the long hours of the night passed to and fro from their boats to the Monongahela House, where the latest from above was received.

About two o'clock the alarm was given that the ice was gorged in Pool No. 1, and when the accumulations from above came down it was expected that the mass would swell down with resistless force. The rivermen hurried to their boats, and the signal of near danger was shrieked by innumerable whistles, piercing the still night air with the portent of evil. Many persons in the city who had been awaiting this signal, rushed to the wharf, among them a GAZETTE reporter. Minute after minute passed by until they lengthened into hours, and still the crash of the coming gorge was not heard. From below, however, we learned that the gorge at Brunot Island had broken, just about the time the whistling commenced. This ice carried away with it a number of barges and flats tied up below.

The long watching and waiting and waiting finally wore away, and the first gray streak of dawn were tinging the horizon, when the startling news was heralded—at a quarter past 6 o'clock—that the long expected gorge was coming. Again the whistles shrieked, the engines bells rang, and all was excitement and confusion. Hundreds of people gathered on the bridges, the wharves and the river banks to watch the coming of destruction. Soon the roar and crash of the mighty flood, heard, and a few moments later the white crest of the rushing sea of ice was seen, crushing everything before it as it came. As the solid masses struck the piers of the bridge, there was added to the sullen roar of the grinding blocks a noise that sounded much like shrieks of rage. But the walls of stone stood firm, and the sea of destruction parting, rushed on either side the piers, and down in search of fresh victims. With a roar and a crash of demoniac fury, the icebergs, bearing in their relentless grasp boats, barges, and everything floatable, struck the long line of boats moored below the bridge, and snapping chains and hawsers like they were twine, sent a number of the stately crafts into the stream. Down with the flowing tide floated a long succession of boats and barges, till one almost became sick at heart in viewing the vast destruction.

THE LOSSES.

By noon the destruction in the Monongahela was over, because there was little left to destroy. Heavy fields of ice still floated down all day and last night, but no further anxiety was felt, as the worst was known.

The total losses at Pittsburgh and above will aggregate fully $1,500,000. The figures are by some placed even higher than this sum, but the one named is believed to be nearly correct. The larger portion of the losses will, of course, be on account of sunken coal and coal boats.

A detailed account of the disaster, with the latest news from other points, is given below.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The river and coal men of this city have met with disasters innumerable, but never within the history of navigation of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers has there been such a wholesale destruction of property as that caused by the present breakup. The ice at all points on the Monongahela, from its junction with the Ohio to its head waters away up in the mountains of West Virginia, was heavier than it has been for years, the continued low temperature and frequent severe freezing having congealed the water into compact, solid ice to a thickness of from twelve to fifteen inches, and the vast section of country which it drains was covered with snow to a depth of from ten to twenty inches. The continued rain at the head waters raised the river so that at 1 P. M. Saturday the ice broke at Greensburg, the head of slack water, and with twenty-nine feet of water, moving at the rate of seven to eight miles an hour, the vast body of ice was carried down to the work of destruction. So far as we have been able to learn there was but little if any damage done by loss of property on the river above Brownsville, at which point the Chieftian and Elector, two of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Companys' boats, were wrecked, and badly injured, if not totally destroyed. The mighty mass of ice, which, but the day before, had lain upon the bosom of the placid stream, like a sheet of glass, having been broken into enormous cakes by the swollen stream, was forced into the "narrows" a few miles above Brownsville, with greater rapidity than it could pass through, and the result was a gorge, piling the huge blocks of solid, crystal ice to the height of ten or fifteen feet, and for a time checking the mighty torrent in its course, seeming, for a time, as if there was destruction that must inevitably follow if not stopped in its mad career. The victory was but temporary, and what seemed to be a benefit proved to be the contrary, for the rapidly accumulating water could not be stayed, and as the volume increased there was a corresponding increase of force, before which the gorge gave way, and with increased impetus the current moved onward sweeping everything before it until it reached

BROWNSVILLE.

About four o'clock P. M. on Saturday where was the first destruct onof property of any value or consequence. Here the "Chieftain," "Elector" and "Bennet" steamers, belonging to the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company were lying at the wharf, and all three were caught in the moving mass of ice and swept from their moorings, the chains and cables by which they were held, offered apparently no more resistance than would a single thread of No. 60 spool cotton to a train of freight cars running at 10 miles an hour. A gorge having formed a short distance below the town at Albany, the boats, along with the wharf boat and a few flats, of little value, were carried into the gorge, jammed, crushed and packed so tight that if they could by any means have been released they would have been worthless except for old iron and kindling wood.

AT GREENFIELD,

about twelve miles below Brownsville, a few empty coal barges were carried away, and passed down the river. The gorge moved slowly on to its work of destruction, sweeping before it everything of a moveable nature that it came in contact with. Above the glass works at Fayette City it was momentarily checked, as the channel is slightly contracted at that point. It was only momentarily, as the body of water was at this time so vast and its momentum so great that nothing could stop it for any length of time impede its course. No further damage was done so far as could be ascertained until the gorge reached

ELIZABETH.

At this point the steamer Elizabeth, the Pittsburgh and Monongahela City Packet Company's boat was moored at the landing, and just below it at Roberts' tipple were a large fleet of empty coal boats and barges, the property of Simpson Horner, all of which soon got under the flow, and carried to McKeesport, where the Elizabeth and most of the coal barges were rescued from their apparently impending destruction, and safely moored out of danger.

AT ROBBINS AND JENKIN'S

coal road, about three miles below Elizabeth, there were a large number of coal barges moored, one-half of which were loaded, and all were swept away—swallowed as it were by the moving mass, and carried to destruction. Seventeen coal boats and barges were destroyed there, along with the coal tipple, a portion of which was carried away.

CAMDEN.

At Camden, a little mining village about a mile above McKeesport, on the opposite side of the river, lay a large number of boats, most of which were loaded, and all were swept away—carried to a common fate with everything that in anyway impeded the course of the mighty flow, which was irresistible in its power. The principal losses here were George Lysle & Co. and Lynn and Miller.

AT DRAVOSBURG,

Just above and opposite the mouth of the Youghiogheny, there were a large number of empty boats and a few loaded, all of which were swept away. Shoop Bros. lost a number of barges, all empty, and J. D. Risher lost two loaded boats.

M'KEESPORT.

At this point the loss was heavier than at any place above. The docks owned by William Dunshea were caught in the flood, as were also a large number of empty boats and several flats loaded with lumber, together with a number of rafts of timber.

AT HENDERSON'S

coke tipples the destruction was complete. Four barges loaded with coke, were carried away from their moorings, and either sunk or crushed to atoms in the gorge, and the tipple was totally demolished.

SALTSBURG.

The next point below is Saltsburg, where W. H. Brown & Co., have two extensive coal works, and here sad havoc was made with the "dusky diamonds" as well as with the means for transporting them to market. Messrs. Brown had in all fifty boats and barges at this point, some ten of which were loaded, and all fell a prey to the great destroyer of coal, coal barges and coal. Here, also, were nine in the river at this point, in consequence of which the current sweeps into the shore, where the coal works are located, and the vast piles of ice were forced in against the boats with such force that many of them were crushed to fragments without being broken from their moorings, and both tipples, the best, we are informed, on the river, were crushed and carried away.

BROWN'S STATION.

At no point on the river from the mouth of the Ohio to the head waters of the Monongahela, are we so great a destruction of property as at Brown's station. At this point the Messrs. Brown have their docks, and it is also the head quarters of the firm. There all their empty boats and barges were taken for repairs, and it was there that all tows were made up, so far as it was possible to make them up above the dams. There also harbored their several tow boats and tug boats when not in service, and like Saltsburg, it is situate on the outside of the bend in the river, so that the current is strongly inclined to that shore. In addition to the docks, of which there were six, there were some seventy-five boats and barges, over twenty of which were loaded; the tow-boats Jim Brown, the Charles Brown, and a small tug. Over two-thirds of the boats and barges were claimed by the ice fiend as its victims, along with the docks, the tug, and the tow-boat "Jim Brown." The "Jim Brown" had been prepared with ice cutters, and was engaged in cutting the ice when the flood struck her, and the ice closing in around her, crushed a hole in her stern and disabled her rudders, and she was deserted by all on board except the captain and engineer, who stuck to her, and managed to land her about a mile below the station. She had not been moored but a few moments, however, until she was again struck by the moving ice and sunk.

HAYS & BRO.

lose three flue tipples and two loaded barges of coal. The tipples were among the finest on the river, but notwithstanding the firm have made a fortunate escape, as they are large operators, and it is not unusual for them to have a large quantity of loaded coal on hands.

HABERMAN'S

was the next point where any considerable destruction of property took place. A number of barges, all empty, were carried off, and either crushed to pieces or swept away with the irresistable flood.

BELOW THE DAM.

But little damage other than what we have mentioned occurred between that point and the city, where, with the exception of Brown's station, the greatest damage was occasioned. At about half past seven o'clock the uncontrollable, moving mass of ice reached this point, carrying with it the *debris* and wrecks of boats and barges, and a number of fleets which had clung together and been preserved intact, only to be dashed to pieces on the piers of some one of the bridges. Just below the railroad bridge there was a large fleet of loaded coal boats, the property of Clark & Co., which was broken loose from its moorings, and the towboat "Relief," along with the fleet, were swept down stream. The "Relief," becoming separated from the barges, was forced to the south side of the river and sunk just above the Suspension bridge, while some of the barges went to the bottom above, and others passed under the bridges and on down the river. The "J. B. Williams," which was tied up just below the Suspension bridge, at the head of the fleet of steamboats moored at the wharf, stood out in the channel several feet farther than the boats below her, and receiving the first shock of the gorge doubtless saved many lighter craft from destruction. The ice struck her near the bow, and swung her out in such a position as to make her answer the purpose of a breakwater to the other craft below her, all of which escaped serious injuries except the "Joseph Walton," which, with a tow of several barges, was tied to the wharf. She was unable to stand the force of the current and the power of the ice, and, parting her lines, moved down the river, striking the "My Choice" as she passed, crushing in her side and passing under the Point bridge where her smoke-stacks were torn down. It was feared for a time that she would be carried down the river and be swamped, but her officers managed to run her out of the current into the shore ice on the Allegheny and save her and her tow. The "Lyon," which had taken refuge in a nook opposite Painter's mill, was caught in the maelstrom and forced out into the stream, where she collided with the "Charles Brown" and "Sam Miller." The "Lyon" sank, and the "Charles Brown" and "Sam Miller" floated down stream disabled, and both will probably be lost. Just above the Point bridge a fleet of loaded boats and barges were broken from their fastenings and borne down the stream on their way to destruction. It was stated by some of the rivermen that over fifty loaded coal boats and barges were sunken in the channel between Lock No. 1 and Brunot's island, at which point there is a large number of laden and empty boats piled on top of each other, causing such obstructions that it will take an immense amount of labor to clear the channel so that it can be navigated at an ordinary stage of water.

THE ESTIMATE DLOSSES.

It was simply impossible last evening to obtain an accurate statement of the losses, as no one appeared to know just what losses he had sustained, but from exhaustive inquiry the following estimates, based on the opinion of the leading river men are made.

W. H. Brown & Co., 70 empty boats and barges and 55 loaded, two steamboats and a tug boat, loss about $300,000. This is independent of losses below at Saltsburg, where George Lysle & Co. and Lynn and Miller.

Joseph Williams, 13 boats and 2 barges, $25,000.

Henry Johns, 3 barges and a float, $3,000.

Diamond Coal Co., 2 loaded boats and 2 empty barges, $3,000.

Geo. Lyle & Co 7 barges and 3 boat $10,000.

Wood & Son, 4 boats and 2 barges loaded, and 16 empty, $12,000.

Grand Lake Coal Co., $20,000.

Simpson Horner, 2 loaded and 4 empty boats, $5,000.

Henderson & Co., 4 barges of coke and the tipple, $5,000.

Joseph Walton & Co., 4 loaded and 32 empty boats, $10,000.

J. Dippold & Son, 3 loaded barges, $3,000.

O'Neil & Co. $20,000.

Hayes & Bro. $2,000.

TOWBOATS LOST AND INJURED.

So far as could be ascertained the following is a complete list of the steamboats, towboats and tugs lost and injured here and at points above:

The Chieftain, Elector and Bennett, owned by the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co. The Jack Gumbert, capsized and slightly damaged; the Jim Brown, sunk at Brown's station; Ben. Wood, sunk at City Farm; Charles Brown, Lyon and Sam Miller, sunk at or near the Point bridge; Joseph Warner, disabled and carried down with the gorge; the Relief, sunk above the Suspension bridge; Joseph Walton, smoke-stacks torn off, hole in one side; the My Choice, one side crushed in; R. J. Grace, carried away from the mouth of the Allegheny by the flood.

IN CONCLUSION.

The losses given above are only those of the largest operators, and have reference to direct losses. There are thousands of dollars of losses by smaller operators, and by men not in the coal business, which it was impossible to obtain an account of yesterday. In the generality of cases familiar with the river, and who have a good idea of the value of the property destroyed that the loss on the Monongahela river from this city and Brownsville will not fall short of $1,500,000.

A DROWNED MAN.

About nine o'clock a cry of "Help! help! save me, for God's sake!" startled persons who were standing in the vicinity of the wharf. The sound of distress evidently came from the river at the foot of Market street, and a general rush for the water's edge was made. It was not until an hour later that the cause of the cries was made known, as a man was finally seen tightly clasping a chain holding the tow boat Whale. He was dead and still when discovered. The body was taken ashore, and, after it was found that no one about could identify him, it was taken to Wilson Williams' undertaking establishment, on Fifth avenue. Last evening it was learned that his name was Thomas Leech, and that he was thirty-five years of age.

It would be supposed that he was a fireman on one of the boats, and was employed on the Simpson Horner; but ugly stories of foul play were floating about last evening. It could not be ascertained what was his business, or where he lived, but a saloon-keeper on Liberty avenue identified him as a man who had been in his place early in the evening with considerable money in his possession. When found the man had only ten cents on his person, and it was asserted by some that he was enticed to the river during the excitement, robbed and thrown into the cold waters. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the remains to-day, when more light will possibly be thrown on the mystery.

LATER.—It has been ascertained, since the above was written, that the drowned man was from New York. The intimations of foul play for the sake of money are dispelled by the developed fact that the man had none. Since he was found the city he has been stopping at the Young Men's Home.

FORCE OF THE FLOOD.

As an instance of the force of the flood, and the peculiarities indulged in by the ice, a tug-boat, the Resolute, the property of Clark, owned by Keller, at Six Mile Ferry was actually lifted on top of a coal-boat at the Copper Works, where it now rests, high and dry. It must be remembered that the gorge at that point was at its highest several feet above the level of the water, and many of the boats carried down were held up on the ice. The barge, of course, was sunk by the gorge.

ANOTHER LOSS.

A private dispatch received in the city last evening states that the tow boat Wm. Bigley, which was tied up at Bellaire with fourteen empty coal barges, broke away from her moorings at nine o'clock last evening. The boat and barges were owned by W. H. Brown & Co., whose loss by the break-up will certainly exceed that of any other firm.

TAKING A REST.

The rivermen, after being up all night of Saturday, were entirely worn out last evening and retired by ten o'clock. At eleven o'clock last evening a GAZETTE reporter called at the Monongahela House, where the boatmen had made their headquarters, but was unable to find any of them. The disaster had come and gone, and the white crested gorges had carried down on their icy bosoms the wrecks of boats and fortunes, but the owners by nature's inexorable laws, slept soundly, possibly dreaming of seas where floated argosies laden with clear and sparkling diamonds, instead of the dull black diamonds that were sent by the gorge to explore the muddy bottom of the Monongahela.

At twelve o'clock last night the grinding and groaning of the ice struck in the bridge piers could still be heard, but it was expected that by daylight this morning the greater portion of the ice will have floated past.

INCIDENTS.

On a barge that went under the Smithfield street bridge early in the morning were two men. The persons who were on the bridge attempted to rescue them, but were unsuccessful, and both drowned men passed on down the river and out of sight. Whether or not they were saved is something unknown. It can only be hoped that they were.

LATEST FROM ABOVE.

The following was received by telegraph last night relative to the damage on the river above this point:

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 14—5 P. M.—The river is eleven feet six inches, and falling. There is not much ice running. The weather is cloudy and the thermometer at 28.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 14—5 P. M.—The ice here is forty and freight boats is about five hundred dollars. There was no other serious damage done by the river. The river is about twelve feet now, and is clear of ice.

REES'S LANDING, PA., January 14—5 P. M.—The total loss here will amount to at least two thousand dollars. This includes the five rafts destroyed. Dam No. 6 is injured somewhat, but we cannot say how much. Six boats and about four thousand logs passed over the dam. The river is seventeen feet ten inches, and falling. The ice is running light. The weather is cloudy and the thermometer at 29.

EAST RIVERSIDE, PA., January 14—5 P. M.—The ice started at 3:25 P. M. yesterday and the river was clear of ice at daybreak this morning. It is now running full of logs and lumber. No great damage was done here. The banks are lined with gorged ice twenty feet high.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 14—5 P. M.—The damage is light, but cannot as yet be fairly estimated. A few of our citizens will lose heavily elsewhere, among them Cunningham & Co. about five thousand dollars. The principal loss here is that of the side-wheel packets Bennett and Chieftain, carried off, damaged and sunk, the latter near Fayette City, and the former after passing over dam No. 4. Capt. Adam Jacobs loses heavily on these two boats. The river is seventy-three feet and falling, the weather cloudy and the thermometer at 28.

LOCK NO. 4, PA., January 14.—The ice commenced running out of pool No. 4 at half-past ten o'clock last night, the river having raised until the lock was flooded two feet, when the ice commenced moving out of the pool. The heavy gorge passed over the top of the lock, doing but little damage. One of the steamers belonging to the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company passed over the dam and sunk below. An empty coal boat passed over outside the wall of the lock, carrying away part of the irons from one gate. The boat hung on the wall until broken to pieces. Several flats and barges loaded and empty passed down during the night. J. W. Clarke's coal works, on the opposite side of the river, lost their tipple and tipple house.

ELIZABETH, PA., January 14—5 P. M.—The damage from the gorge here is as follows: Horner and Roberts' four barges, one box boat and one flat broke loose, but was landed. The box boat and two barges are all right. The steamer Elizabeth broke loose and drifted down, and is now lying aground on Horner and Roberts' barge and the shore. O'Neil & Co. lost two "French creeks" loaded with coal, and five boat bottoms. Daft & Horn lost their docks. Petersons, in the Third Pool, lost their docks and boats. It is reported that Walton & Co. lost eight or ten barges. Wood, Schrader & Co.'s tipple was crushed down, and they lost one loaded boat, one barge and one flat.

CALIFORNIA, PA., January 14.—The losses from the moving of the ice gorge here are as follows: Crow & Sons one "Coal Valley" barge of coal and three lumber flats carried away. F. H. Coursin one empty coal boat carried away. W. P. Forsythe one flat of lump coal sunk at tipple. Lowell & Huston one partly loaded boat stoved, but they will probably save it. Tipple house, screens and shutes damaged more or less. Reed & Co. tipple slightly damaged. The steamers Morgan and Lark did good service in preventing further damage.

BELLE VERNON, January 14—6 P. M.—The damage at this point will be light. Speer & Co. lost a lot of timber and one "Hornet" barge loaded.

MCKEESPORT, PA., 14—6 P. M.—The loss at this point from moving ice will be heavy. The following list embraces what we heard from: George Lysle & Son, five boats, seven barges and three flats swept away from Camden and Pine Run; Lynn & Miller, three boats, three flats, a barge and a fuel boat, carried away. Jno. Rea and Milesville; Wm. Neil, one loaded and three empty barges, carried away, four loaded barges sunk and the tipple torn away; Hutchinson & Bro., coke tipple and two loaded barges carried away. A. Wood, tipple and two coal boats carried away from Foster & Clark's landing; Wm. Dunshue, four barges and one boat, empty; George Kinzenbaugh, two rafts and four new flats of lumber; J. Shoup, two rafts; George Miller, one boat; W. H. Brown, one new barge broken up; — Keller, one empty flat smashed; J. C. Risher & Co., two empty coal barges broke loose at Dravosburg, and carried away; Henderson & Gilmore, five barges of coke.

DOWN THE OHIO.

DESTRUCTION OF COAL BARGES.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 14.—Dispatches received here on the Ohio river indicate considerable loss by the breaking up of the ice. At Steubenville the steamer Alex. Swift lost ten barges, and at Mingo Junction four barges were carried away. At Parkersburg the Kanawha River yesterday, carried away the wharf boat and several barges. The gorge at the head of Blennerhasset Island gave way, carrying along the towboat N. J. Bigley and eight barges, and the steamer B. No. 2, with her tow of coal. The boat was saved at the head of the island. About four thousand dollars worth of coal was carried away and lost. The ice is still firm above the railroad bridge. There was no damage to the boats lying in the Little Kanawha. The ice has broken up to within twelve miles above us at this writing (9:30 P. M.)

[The N. J. Bigley is owned by W. H. Brown & Co., of this city.—ED.]

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—The stage of water at noon was about thirty-two feet. Since then the river has been receding steadily. The ice gave way at Aurora at 6 P. M. It is cloudy, with a light rain.

AT MADISON,

the ice has been moving steadily since noon. A boat, supposed to be the Rannock City, lies on the Kentucky shore, opposite Brooksburg, and the crew are unloading her.

AT NORTH BEND

two coal barges were wrecked and two carried away. A large number of empty barges are reported adrift here on the ice. The gorge at Syracuse moved down to Minersville, and is now ten feet high. No damage is reported.

CINCINNATI, O., January 14.—The steamer Calhoun was carried off to-day at 11 A. M. Capt. R. W. Dugan followed her as far as Sedansville, and sent a messenger in pursuit. When last heard from she was at Kenton's, four miles below here, in her cabin, it is supposed, having retired from her hull. About forty loaded and a number of empty coal barges were carried off from above Cincinnati. The ice is still running heavy, and more losses are apprehended.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—A field of ice three-quarters of a mile in width and nearly four miles long came sweeping down the Ohio at 9 o'clock. All boats here managed to escape it. At Jeffersonville, opposite, it is thought some damage was done. This ice now blocks the river at this point, and will probably not move again until another field comes down above.

THE GREATEST REDUCTION.

It is on the latter class that the greatest reduction will be made. A great many houses were idle last year, and nearly all of them were large, having nine rooms and more. These the landlords intend to rent, if not sell, at reduced rates. The old way of saying that half a loaf is better than no bread at all is just as applicable to landlords in a case like this as it is to men who refuse to recognize the fact that it they cannot fix the price of rent they have got to have better take what they can get, and wait until the wheel of fortune rolls around again. Therefore, a pretty heavy reduction, possibly twenty-five per cent., may be looked for in high rent dwellings, but much can be expected in small ones. The increased demand for the latter will keep the rent from falling, except possibly in a few exceptional cases, where landlords will make reductions to prevent the losing good tenants, which they dislike to let go. In the suburban wards of Pittsburgh the reduction will be greater than in the old city. As for business houses the indications are that the same course will be followed with reference to them. Merchants, with the volume of their business contracted, the profits diminished, and clerk hire and incidental expenses to pay, are obliged to explore every avenue possible for the saving of rent is one of the first and most important to present itself. The rental for next year of a well known business stand on Fifth avenue was reduced the other day from $2,300 to $1,900, showing that the rents of business are on the declining scale as well as others. Last season a Fifth avenue establishment that brought an income of $10,000 was reduced to $9,000, and this year the lessee wants a further reduction of ten per cent. The declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Penn avenue act, though all the bearings of the opinion do not seem to be generally understood yet, will no doubt have the effect of advancing rents this year. Even if the law of the city were doubled and taxation trebled it would apparently be out of the question for people to pay more rent than they are doing now, because they can't get the money.

THE DECREASE IN VALUES.

While not wholly germain to the matter of rents it may not be inappropriate in this connection to touch upon the decrease that has taken place in the value of property since the panic swept over the country. The real estate market," said every broker with whom a conversation was held, "is as flat as a flounder." There is no inquiry worth speaking of, and it would require the gift of prescience in an extraordinary degree to foretell when an improvement will take place. It is generally conceded, however, that the settlement of the Presidential difficulty will operate beneficially in that direction. The distrust that prevails at present must give way to confidence before a healthy vigor and an active life can be infused into the sluggish arteries of trade. Suburban property, which commanded such high prices a few years ago, has suffered more in the depreciation of values. The broker with whom our reporter conversed alleges that it has depreciated from forty to fifty per cent., while in the old wards the reduction is about twenty-five per cent. First class property in All